The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,416—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOOCTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander E. G. Flower, on SATURDAY, the 25th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. D. Daugherty, on MONDAY, the 27th January 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		100	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ...... 400 Rupees.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ...... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian Trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 25th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,
2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.

TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck.

For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th Jan.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of English Saddlery by Chawner and Newman.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of English saddlery by Chawner and Newman, just landed, comprising sets of plated mounted gig harness complete with breeching gentleman's saddles, Wilson and Peat shapes, complete with furniture, Weymouth and Snaffle bridles, sets of brass swayed front, whole buckle gig furniture, and sets of ditto on German Silver, &c.

AUCTION SALE of excess, unclaimed and refused goods at the G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of excess, unclaimed and refused goods, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Hajee Vully Hajee Khumisa:—

H V R—5054-55—2 Cases Perfumery, Marking Ink, German Silver Albert Chains, Combs, Lockets, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th, and THURSDAY the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware by "Elkington," rich crockery and glassware, one English-built four-seated C. spring barouche, by "Laurie and Marner," one English-built C. spring brougham, by "Robinson, Cook, and Haldway," mail-phaeton convertible into a Waggonette, built by Silk & son of Long acre, a pair of very handsome fast trotting Bay Australian horses, about 15-2, (if not previously disposed of by private sale), a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble James Gibbs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from FRIDAY, the 24th inst.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

On MONDAY, the 10th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, one bay Arab horse, 2 Gujarat Cows in Calves, plants, &c., the property of J. H. Edward, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

1, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of 226 shares in the Bank of Bombay advertised to take place on the 23rd instant at or near the Share Bazar on account of the Mortgagor Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey has at his request been postponed to THURSDAY the 30th instant at 2 o'clock P. M., when the sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneers, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., in Marine Street.

Conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder—

75 Moulmein 1st class squares.

75 Rangoon 2nd „ „

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. M. Morton and Co., Saddlers, Harness, and Shoe-makers of Medows Street, Bombay, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m., each day, the whole of their valuable stock in trade, comprising several hundred pairs of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's boots and shoes, harness, saddlery, saddles, saddle-trees, bridles, stirrups, girths, snaffles, driving, riding and hunting whips, brushes, numdas, brass and electro-plated harness mountings, boot lasts, calf, morocco, and other leathers, elastic webbing, workman's and workshop rolling tools, cutting and sewing machines, saddlers' printing machine, fire-resisting iron show horse, safes, &c., &c.

The sale will be held at Messrs. Morton and Co.'s establishment in Medows Street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, ex-Telford.

About 125 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BATTENS, AND PLANKS.

On FRIDAY next, the 24th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, viz. Vizboocandass Cursondass, at Frere Bunder, 11 tons of Battens.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Rhaman Dada.

About 21 Tons of Battens at Frere Bunder.

„ 12 „ of 6 by 1 Planks at Tank Bunder.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rhaiman as Tank Bunder.

About 9¾ tons of scantlings.

„ 7 „ of 10 by 1 planks.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of wheels, springs, and iron work of Contractors' ballast wagons, and steel files.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores compound, No. 3, Byculla, the wheels, springs, and iron works of—

About 44 Contractors ballast wagons as they now lie.

Also a quantity of old cast steel files.

Further particulars can be had at the Stores Office, Byculla.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1879.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN FREDERICK THEOPHILUS GOAD, B. S. C., 2nd in Command 5th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no further claim can be entertained.

H. A. JUSTICE, Lieut.-Col.,
6th Regiment Infantry, H. C.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Aurungabad, 20th January 1879.

THE LITTLE WANZER LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST HAND MACHINES KNOWN.

Price complete to work by hand ...... Rs. 60

Ditto with stand to work by hand or foot ..... Rs. 80

FROM the above prices, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for cash; or to suit the convenience of purchasers, payments by monthly instalment will be accepted from approved customers.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta,
Sole Agents for India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Rocco, ARRIVED in harbour on the 20th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the Band 15th Regiment N. I. Apply, stating terms, etc., to the PRESIDENT, BAND COMMITTEE, 15th Regiment, N. I. Camp, Ahmedabad, 20th January 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. ALGAR is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm at COCHIN, CALICUT, and TELLICHERRY PER PROCURATION from this date.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 15th January 1879.

BYCULLA CLUB.—THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1879, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 17th January 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 21st January 1879.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with a large Compound, in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by Major Boyd and Mr. Pile. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, at present occupied by W. A. Crisp, Esq. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RAMPART ROW.

THE undersigned is now prepared to register the names of intending tenants for the different portions of the new spacious building in Rampart Row, next door to the Bombay Club's premises. Solicitors' and Advocates' special attention is requested.

The building is now finished, and intending tenants can now have a better look. Moderate and fair rent will be accepted as it is the intention of the undersigned to get it occupied than keeping it vacant. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, No. 30, Fort, Bombay, at 2 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January instant, to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Special Resolution appointing Mr. Nursey Kessowjee Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, passed and confirmed at meetings of the shareholders of the Company held on the 2nd and 16th September 1875, respectively, be and the same is hereby cancelled.

2. That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to appoint a Secretary or Secretaries of the Company at a salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem.

EDWARD G. CABRAL,
Provisional Secretary.

Bombay, 21st January 1879.

CUMBALA HILL.

THE only desirable BUNGALOW, lately vacated by Thomas Bromley, Esq., and formerly in the occupation of Arthur Crawford, Esq., and Dr. Johnstone, now put in thorough repair at a cost of Rs. 5,000, and the house is renewed in every way. It has an extensive Compound with a lovely scenery all round as if a Bungalow situated on Matheran Hill, commanding a charming natural view of the valley all round; also Fountain in the Compound, with ample supply of water. As the Bungalow is under completion the owner is willing to finish it according to the choice and taste of the intending tenant. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. Free from Fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants and delicate persons; and in Sea sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

VULLUBHRAM HEMCHUND and others ...... Petitioners.

And

In the same Matter,

HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA and others .. Petitioners.

BY an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 17th day of January 1879, on the Petitions of the abovenamed Petitioners. It was ordered that the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be WOUND-UP by the Court under the said Act X. of 1866, and that C. W. L. JACKSON, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, be APPOINTED PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR of the said Company.—Dated this 21st day of January 1879.

ARDESIR & HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Petitioners,
Vullubhram Hemchund and others.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANORE HURKHA and others ...... Petitioners.

And

In the same Matter,

HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA and others .. Petitioners.

BY an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 18th day of January 1879, on the Petitions of the abovenamed Petitioners. It was ordered that the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be WOUND-UP by the Court under the said Act X. of 1866, and that H. R. CORMACK, Esq., be APPOINTED PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR of the said Company.—Dated this 21st day of January 1879.

ARDESIR & HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Petitioners, Manore Hurkha and others.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 227 of 1876.

DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing in house No. 73, Lower Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ...... Plaintiff.

vs.

HURISHUNKAR BHASKERJEE and SATYABHAMABAI, his wife, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in house No. 487, on the Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and BAI VENU *alias* SAGUNI NAIKIN, Hindu inhabitant, residing in house No. 546, on the Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ...... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the following immoveable property of the Defendant, VENU *alias* SAGUNI NAIKIN, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA, and of the abovenamed Defendant, VENU *alias* SAGUNI NAIKIN, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Breach Candy Road (Girgaum), in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhuleshvar, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen and six ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 620, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, and standing in the name of Venu Naikin, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the north by the property of Bhewrabai, widow of Withoba Crishnajee, on or towards the south by the property of Manockjee Pallonjee, on or towards the east by the property of Dwarkanath Juggonnathji, and on or towards the west by the Breach Candy Road, and which piece or parcel of land was formerly and now is in the occupation of the said Venu alias Saguni Naikin and her tenants.

The above premises are subject to an annual payment to Government of annas thirteen for Pension and Tax.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JANARDHUN and GHANDIBHOY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Hummum Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of December 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

for two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degree of completeness.

Rs. 20; 2-28; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

DRAM FLASKS; SANDWICH CASES;

CORK-SCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;

HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.

AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;

WINES; LIQUORS;

Soda and other Aerated Waters,

AND

Other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED

LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

NEW ARRIVALS OF

PORTS.
SHERRIES.
MARSALLAS.
MADEIRAS.
MANZANILLAS.

CHAMPAGNES.
HOCKS.
MOSELLES.
SAUMUR.
SAUTERNES.

BRANDIES.
IRISH WHISKEYS.
SCOTCH Do.
GINS.
LIQUEURS.

&c., &c.

CATALOGUES WITH PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI, Fort; EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKDAWALLA, Fort and Powdhonie, Bombay; and BAZONJEE JAMSETJEE, Poona, SUB-AGENTS.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that a NEW SUPPLY of his superior 50 Rs. WATCHES has arrived, by last Mail, for which Mr. L. S. has received the following certificates:—

Bombay, 19th December 1878.

Certified that I purchased a Silver Open-faced Patent Lever Watch, No. 78578, from Mr. L. Steffenauer in the month of March last, and it has kept excellent time ever since, I can recommend these Watches to any person requiring a good time-keeper.

C. CHRISTIAN, Captain, Dockyard Accountant.

L. STEFFANAUER, Esq., Bombay.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry, I am glad to say that the Silver Hunting cased Lever Watch I bought of you in June last has been keeping pucca time ever since, I may therefore say that I am quite satisfied with my purchase.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,
SAM. K. SNOW.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.

3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.

Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash...........	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash...............	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.

30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, playing 8 airs. Length, 20 inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 5¼ inches. Rs. 120.

Madame Angot, 1st selection
Corn rigs are bonnie
Le Reve Waltz
Upon the Grand Parade
Madame Angot, 2nd selection
Silver Ripple's Waltz
Otley Croscher
Tyrolien Air

The Old English Gentleman
La Sensitive
The Village Blacksmith
Tyrolene de la Vie Parisienne
Love among the Roses
Wenn die Schwalben
Bird of the Spring Time
Mon Bijou Mazurka

La Favorite
I Will Stand by My Friend
Albion-Fantasie
Perles di Diamants, Mazurka
Fantasie by Offenbach
Britannia Valse
Crispino and La Comare
God Save the Queen

Mandolinata
L. Jolie, Polka
Pal o'Mine
Souvenir de Carlsbad, Valse
Put Me in My Little Bed
Aus den Huren, Mazurka
La Barbiere de Seville
Rudopkange, Valse

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, playing 12 airs. Length, 22½ inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 6 inches. Rs. 150.

Honiggratser Siegesmarch
Wait for the Turn of the Tide
Touristero Galop

I like to be a Swell
L'Invitation la Valse
The Roman Fall

Santa Lucia
The Caledonians, Quadrille
La Tour du Monde, Valse

The Pilot
Rosa'ie, Redowa
La Fille de Madame Angot

Auld Lang Syne
Blue Bonnets
Campbells are Coming

Come under My Pladdie
Lass o'Gowrie
Logie o'Buchan

My Love is like a Red Rose
My Nanny's aw' a
Robin Adair

Bonnie Blue Flag
Jack o Hazeldean
Roy's wife

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, 8 airs, with 7 Bells, Drums, Castagnets and new patent Indicator to show the number of the tune. Size 20½ inches by 12. 9⅞ inches deep, Price Rs. 250.

Chilperic Waltz
Campbells are Coming

Die Fiederman's Waltz
Home, Sweet Home

Schlummer Polka
Wait for the turn of the Tide

Echos of Lucerne, Mazurka
Morning Bell, Galop

Rosewood Inlaid with Bells, Drums and Indicator as above, size 22½ by 13 inches; 10½ inches deep, playing 8 airs. Rs. 250.

Mulligan Guards
Bacio Waltz

Lily Bells
Palmyra Polka

Tommy make room for your uncle
L'Invitation a la' Valse

Rule Britannia
Echo of Lucerne, Mazurka

Rosewood Inlaid with Lock, 8 airs—with Bells, Drums and Castagnets, size 22½ by 12; deep 9½ Rs. 300.

Faust, Gounod
Cavalier, Mazurka

Huguenots, Chorus
Norma, Selection

Il Belvedessi, Schottische
Lucrezia Borgia, Selection

William Tell, Selection
Les Fiernees, Waltz

Rosewood Inlaid (10 airs), with 7 Bells, Drums, Castagnets, and Patent Indicator, size 24 by 12; deep 10 inches. Rs. 300.

Rule Britannia
Il Barbile, Waltz
British Grenadiers

Woorzolaine, Couplet
Frais et gai, Polka
Bay of Biscay

Red, White and Blue
Martha, Chorus

Pilgrim of Love
La Monette de Portici

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, with Bells, playing 10 airs. Length, 26 inches; width, 13 inches; depth, 10½ inches. Rs. 350

March of the Men of Harlech
Genevieve de Brabant [XIII
Air composed by King Louis
La Vie Parisienne, Polka
Annie Laurie

La Grande Duchesse [Doon
Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie
La Fille de Madame Angot
The Lass o'Gowrie
Guards' Valse

When Johnny Marching Home
La Fille de Madame Angot
Martha
Girofle Girofla [born
A Highland Lad, My Love, was

Air composed par le Roi Lous [XII.
Annie Laurie
Charlie is My Darling
Valse, The Flower Girl
God Save the Queen.

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 6 airs. Zitner or Harp Musical Boxes. Length, 16½ inches; width, 8 inches; Depth, 5½ inches. Rs. 120.

Preciosa
Girofle Girofla
Those Evening Bells
Il Talismana, March
La Fille de Madame Angot
Vien Mein Sinor, Valse

Don Giovanni, Minnetta
Bonnie Dundee
Those Evening Bells
Ama Sisin
Will Jones and Simon Jones
Le Bleu Danube, Valse

Don Giovanni
The Tender Time of May
La Dame Blanche
Bird of the Wilderness
After the Opera is Over
View Mein Sinor Valse,

Rosewood Inlaid Box with patent Winder and Zither attachment; size 22 in. by 9; deep; 6 inches 6 airs. Rs. 150.

Beatrice di Tenda No. 1.
First Love Waltz

Brnani, Verdi
Somnambula Quadrilles

Wedding Polka
Pesaro Waltz

Rosewood Inlaid Boxes, with lock, playing 8 airs. Zither or Harp Musical Boxes. Length, 1 foot 8 inches; width, 9 inches; depth 6 inches. Rs. 120.

SCOTCH AIRS.
Annie Laurie
Coming thro' the Rye
Robin Adair
Ye Banks and Braes
Green Grow the Rasher
The Beaties Row
Tullochgorum
Auld Lang Syne

ENGLISH AIRS.
Silver Threads among the Gold
Sweethearts, Waltz — Sullivan
Only — Gabriel
Ruby, Song
Come where my Love lies Dreaming
Spring, Spring, Gentle Spring
Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye
Songs that I Loved Long Ago

MISCELLANEOUS—SELECTED.
Home, Sweet Home
Here's to the Maiden
Here's a Health to all Good Lasses
Auld Lang Syne
Fading Away
The Girl I Left Behind Me
The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington
The Dashing White Sergeant

Blue Bells of Scotland
Bonnie Dundee
Logie O'Buchan

Jessie the Flower of Dumblane
Jack O Hazildean
Duncan Gray

O Nanny will thou Gang
We're a Nodding

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 8 airs, Zither or Harp Musical Box. Length, 20 inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 5½ inches. Rs. 160.

Girofle Girofla
Cliquot, Galop

La Fille de Madame Angot
The Lugger

La Gazelle, Polka
Golden Wings

Walksange, Valse
Beautiful, Ballard

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 6 airs. Length, 18 inches; width, 8 inches; depth, 5 inches. Rs. 100

BENGALEE AND HINDUSTANEE NATIONAL AIRS.

No. 1		No. 2		No. 3
Poorabie				
Rag	Imrie	Ragnee	Sarang	Tazabhee Taza
Rag	Maroo (Dhuma Kauralie)	Ragnee	Bhoirabee	Gaiboree
Rag	Bossauta	Rangee	Kaffee	Hilli Milli Punnya
Rag	Kalangrah	Ragnee	Jhinjotee	Denga Chate Ayore
Raginee	Peeloo	Ragneo	Bhoirabee	Kis Hogal Bhala Janee
		Ragnee	Kawalee	Raginee

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22ND

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

INTRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, 8 As.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,

FATIMA,

THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

NOVELTIES IN VALENTINES on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an INTELLIGENT & FLUENT READER for two hours daily. Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN to attend on a Lady and child to Southampton by P. and O. Steamer of the 24th February. Free passage and gratuity. Apply to Major PERREAU, Presidency Pay Office.

ONE or two Gentlemen can have BOARD and RESIDENCE in the Fort with a Family on Moderate Terms. Address "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. RUSTOMJEE, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

FOR SALE, a pair of Silver Grey PEGU PONIES, ready trained. Apply to "H," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO (BROADWOOD'S) in good order, Rs. 350 Cash. Apply to "ME," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a new VICTORIA PHAETON and a very fast Grey PEGU, 5 years old. Apply to "GEORGE," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—SCOTT & Co., V. S., have received a batch of well-bred FRESH WALERS, all are broke to saddle, are good tempered, and in good condition, fit for immediate work. Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 18th January 1879.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, two or three JUNIOR CLERKS with good handwriting. Applicants would have to pay their own expenses when joining and consent to being employed on probation till approved. Apply by letter to the ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, Secunderabad.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	„	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„	20 per doz. Qts.
St. Julien Medoc	„	11 „
Do.	„	13-8 per case of 2 doz. pints.

HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	18 „
Do	„	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„	24 „
Do.	„	27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„	24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„	30 „
Rudesheimer	„	30 „
Do.	„	33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„	35 per doz. Q's.
Do.	„	38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„	38 per doz. Qts.

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Clicquot	„	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	„	40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	53 per doz. Qt.
„ „	„	54 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs.	53 per doz. Qts.
„ „	„	55 per case of 2 doz. pints.

BRANDY:—

Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	„	28 „
INEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„	25 per doz. tins

IQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	„	30 do. large bot.
Do. do.	„	2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

		NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts.	per doz.	6 0	6 4	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz.	4 4	4 8	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,

BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

		NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts.	per doz.	6 0	6 4	Duties included
casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz.	4 4	4 8	

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION (READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.:

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

IS prepared to supply Bar, Angle and Tee Iron Boiler Plates, Corrugated Iron, Blocks, Jacks, Winches, Picks, Powrahs, Helves, Taps and Dies, Wheel Valves, Check Valves, Gland, Plug, and Stuffing Cocks, Water [illegible] Cocks, &c. Aslo Slag Wool for covering Boilers, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and BROKERS in BOMBAY and COMERAWATEE.

GILL & HASWELL.

Bombay, 1st January 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AGRICULTURAL MEETING and CATTLE FAIR will be held at Songad, in Kathiwar, on the 13th February and two following days.

Many influential Chiefs having promised their cordial support, it is expected that there will be a fine collection of young blood stock and numerous animals offered for sale. Prospectuses and any further information will be given by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad, who has consented to act as Honorary Secretary.

H. L. NUTT, Major,
3rd Assistant Political Agent, in charge Prant Gohelvad.

Songad, 7th January 1879.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is hereby DRAWN to the NOTIFICATION published under No. 6597, at page 857, of the *Government Gazette* of the 26th ultimo, by which possession of

(a) a larger quantity of Bhang, Ganza, or any intoxicating drug other than Opium as defined by Section 3, Clause I, of the Opium Act I. of 1878) than 40 tolas;

(b) a larger quantity of Country Liquor than one gallon or six reputed quart bottles

is made illegal except under a licence, permit, or special order from the Collector.

All persons having intoxicating drugs or liquor in their possession, contrary to the terms of the above Notification and of Sections 47 and 17 of the Abkari Act 5 of 1878, whether or not for purposes of sale, are directed either to apply to the Collector for special permission to transfer, export, or otherwise dispose of the said drugs or liquor, or to take out licences as the case may be, before the 1st March next; on and after which date the provisions of the above quoted Notification will be strictly enforced.

Drugs or liquor found in the possession of any persons contrary to the provisions of the said Notification are liable to confiscation, and the persons concerned to a fine of (Rs. 200) TWO HUNDRED.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January 1879, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1878, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1878-79, and to fix their remuneration.

By order,

ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુ૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES' ACT 1862, and in the MATTER of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the JUDGMENTS and DEBTS for CALLS due from the various CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Corporation under the orders of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 23rd day of December 1867 and the 25th day of July 1871, and other debts, will be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in separate lots. The sale will take place at the Offices of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND DAY of APRIL 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A small reserve will be placed on each lot; any lot remaining unsold, after being offered separately, will then be offered for sale in one or more lots. All expenses of transfer, if required, will have to be paid by the purchaser and the amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A list of the judgments and debts for calls to be offered for sale can be seen on application at the Offices of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Any Contributory applying to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, can settle his liability before the sale.—Dated this 15th day of February 1878.

W. H. HOLYLAND,
44 (late 13), Gresham Street, London, E. C.,
Official Liquidator

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.,
Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.

No. 1 of 1878-79.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 noon of the 23rd January 1879, for the supply by contract of the articles specified in the several classes, entered in the Schedule for one year from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contract for the year 1880-81.

2. Forms of Tender with copies of the Schedule will be supplied by the Undersigned and none other will be received. Tenderers must also distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedule, viz., "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates," also omission of totals, will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties must show in the schedule the rate, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

6. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please but not for a portion of a class.

7. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with requisite deposit in cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper which are sealed and kept at his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any order.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain on application at the office of the undersigned, printed forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tender being treated as informal.

G. B. HEWETT,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 18th December 1878.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),

and in soliciting trial orders, feels confident of securing for the same the full approval of all who smoke.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

DINDIGUL No. 1...	Rs. 27	0	per 1,000
Do. „ ...	„ 3	4	per box of 100
DINDIGUL „ 2...	„ 22	0	per 1,000
Do. „ ...	„ 2	8	per box of 100
DINDIGUL „ 3...	„ 18	0	per 1,000
Do. „ ...	„ 2	0	per box of 100

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

LONDRES	Rs. 24	0	per 1,000
Do.	„ 2	10	per box of 100
CONCHAS	„ 20	0	per 1,000
Do.	„ 2	4	per box of 100

PONDICHERRIES.

INDIANAS (Cigars)	Rs. 22	0	per 1,000
Do.	„ 2	8	per box of 100
LONG COMMONS (Cheroots)	„ 18	0	per 1,000
Do.	„ 2	2	per box of 100

NOTE.—5 per cent. discount allowed for cash *with orders* and *prompt payment* on all purchases aggregating Rs. 10 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st Jan. 1879.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 95 7-8 to 96⅛. French Rentes were unchanged at 113⅜ and Exchange on India at 1-7⅝.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee keeps firm at 99s. per cwt. for Mid.-Plantation and 64s. per cent. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and Mysore Coffee at 70s. per cwt. Cocoanut oil is cheaper, Ceylon has declined to £40 and Cochin to £44 per ton.

In the markets for Oilseeds, Linseed is steady, and Rapeseed quiet at previous prices.

In Exchange Bank Shares a further rise of £2 per share is reported in those of the Oriental Banking Corporation and of 10s. per share in those of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, their respective quotations being now £34 and £30-10s.

Piece Goods in Manchester are advised as steady, as also is the market for Cotton in Liverpool; the day's sales reached the very respectable total of 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. The only changes in quotations are an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in "Good Fair" Oomras, a similar advance in "Fair" Oomras, and ⅛d. per lb. advance in "Good." Yesterday's advices from New York are likely to increase the strength of the market, the receipts for the two days being again very moderate. The price of ready Mid-Uplands, however, is unchanged. Futures for April shipment are a fraction higher, being quoted at 9·86 cents. against 9·83 cents. per lb. on Saturday. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts.........	25,000	34,000	23,000
Three days' ,, ...	45,000	53,000	40,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	29,83,000	2,847,000	2,929,000

Bar Silver according to Reuter has again advanced to 50⅛d. per oz., and private messages confirm the advance.

Sterling Exchange has been extremely irregular to-day, as although the Banks are willing to draw at a partial advance of 1-16d. per rupee on yesterday's rates, they are also willing to buy at a decline of 1-16 for ready Bills. There are also buyers of Bills forward at an advance of ⅛ per mensem. In Calcutta rates are much the same as they are here, 6 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8-16d' per Rupee.

There have again been unusually few Bills offering, the trade of the place being almost at a standstill. To-day's quotations for ready Bills are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	........1s. 7 9-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	..2·11	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight the quotation is still 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is quiet with sellers of Fours at Rs. 94, and New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99⅛.

The Share Market continues most depressed, and the general tendency has again been downwards. Owing to a report that the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to enquire into the proposed terms of purchase of the Foreshore of Bombay, have recommended a considerable reduction on the rates originally named, Colaba Land Shares are almost unsaleable, the report however is, we believe, without foundation.

Cotton is in much the same position as previously. For ready lots of new there is considerable competition, extravagant rates are asked and paid. For forward delivery there is still very little doing. We quote as follows:—

Oomrawuttee Good Ready	....Rs. 196	per Candy.
,, F. G. F. ,,	 191	,,
,, G. F. ,,	 186	,,
,, Good (Feb. dely)	 194	,,

For Linseed the prices are maintained at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt., but there is less enquiry than was the case two or three days ago, and arrivals are decidedly on the increase. In new Seed no business has been reported during the day, as buyers are holding off for lower rates.

Rapeseed is quiet but steady at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Gujarat.

Gingelly continues in good demand at Rs. 37 to Rs. 41 per candy according to quality.

Freights are depressed and rates are drooping. The current rate to-day for Liverpool for ready shipment is £1 per ton, and there seems every probability of a still further decline. Continental rates are unchanged, for sailing vessels there is still no enquiry.

Coals are quiet but steady.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of issue of Paper Currency on the 31st Dec. 1878:—

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta......	61258020	6155452	2586472	8741924
Madras	11134890	11330355	694000	12024355
Bombay	33250275	17628976	2921284	2055026
Allahabad...	4949950	3243445	...	3243445
Lahore	4509875	9287125	...	9287125
Calicut	1818190	2534585	20000	2554585
Coconada...	2826325	3134675	75000	3209675
Nagpore......	1791185	2730170	...	2730170
Kurrachee...	3064250	2431825	60550	2492375
Akola	2258410	2050050	...	2050050
Total......	126861370	60526558	6357306	66883964
Invested in Govt. Securities under Sec. 17 of the Act.				59977406
Grand Total......Rs.				126861370

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Modern, 741 tons, Captain A. Stewart, will sail to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

The ship Valbarg, 619 tons, Captain M. Hanson, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The barque Mohideenbux, 122 tons, Captain J. Nicholas, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Cochin, 20th Dec., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dy. Surg. General Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Laird and child, and 75 deck passengers.

Messrs R. Rubattino Co.'s s.s. Assiria, 1,136 tons, Captain G. A. Rocco, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant. from Genoa, 24th Dec., bringing the following cargo:—From Marseilles—12 packages provision, 15 packages sundries, 50 packages sulphur, 30 packages wine, and 25 cases vermouth. From London—40 cases copper, 10 cases woolen piecegoods, 11,229 bars iron, 50 bottles quick silver, 27 packages brass sheets, 23 cases iron safes, 10 bales twist, and 13 packages sundries. From Genoa—50 cases mineral water, 17 packages sundries, 16 cases corals, 7 cases lamps, 14 cases marbles, 50 cases fruit, and 20 cases wine. From Leghorn—10 slabs marbles. From Naples—76 cases wine. From Aden—303 packages goods, 7 bags gum, 5 cases ghee, 100 cases brandy, and 30 cases clocks.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for China with the China Mails and a cargo of 1,118 chests opium, 821 bales twist, and general; Mr. Irvine, a passenger for Galle.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Assiria (s)	Rocco........	Genoa, Dec 26.
	Mohideenbux	Nicholas	Cochin, Dec 20.
21	Goa (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Prince Lucien........	Cochrane	Diamond Island.
	Normandy	Tukey	Akyab.
	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Brownrigg	England.
	L. G. Tenasserim(.)	·treet	Kurrachee.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Valbarg, Hanson, to Rangoon.
Ship Modern, Stewart, to Kurrachee.

The steamer Assiria, to Genoa, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 21.

From Liverpool.

Cella s—50 bundles iron buckets, Abdoollally Goolamhoosein.
Galatea s—2 casks hardware, Mahamedbhoy Habutbhoy.
Strathleven s—25 cases claret, J N Wadia's Sons and Co.
Benarty s—722 bundles iron hoops, Knoop and Co; 6 cases cotton ball thread, Abdoolhoosein Tyebally; 403 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

From London.

Mirzapore s—100 drums linseed oil and 2 casks paint of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Strathleven s—25 cases still hock, Cowasjee Brothers.
Greenock—5,732 bars and 137 bundles iron, Khimjee Jewa.
Cella s—8 casks iron rice plates, The Agra Bank.
Blairgowrie—26 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
Weatherfield—7 cases salad, 10 cases castor oil, and 1 case hair oil, and 80 cases oilmanstores, Allybhoy Goolamhoosein.

From Genoa.

Australia s—85 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 21.

For Liverpool.

European s—34 bales wool, Premjee Damodur, 43 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 29 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 31 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja; 98 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 38 bales wool, Banichand Fuckerchund; 38 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co; 170 cwts turmeric and 68 cwts coir yarn, Ahmed Ally; 33 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 35 bales wool, Kessowjee Poona; 900 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Columbia s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Rydal Hall s—37 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 19 bales cotton waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee.

For London.

Salado s—9 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Farpia; 12 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.

For Marseilles.

Columbia s—1,995 cwts castoreseed and 6,412½ cwts gingelly seed, Ritchie Brothers; 300 bags coffee, Pierce, Leslie and Co.
Alabama s—200 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.
Assiria s—400 cwts B horns, George Lockhart and Co.

For Genoa.

Columbia s—800 cwts linseed, Kunkler, Singer and Co,

For Venice.

Polluce s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Trieste.

Polluce s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 191 bags coffee, Pierce Leshlie and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Adria s—27 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 65 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 52 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 17 cases broken glasses 2 cases P feathers and 99 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Tarmahamed; 24 cases sharkfins and 6 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Geelong s—½ chest opium, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 23½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 10 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamanjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Geelong s—13 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 9 chests opium, E J Abraham; 1 chest opium, Samruthray Khetsidass; 14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 13 chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass, 10 chests opium, E J Abram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 19.

McDougall, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Rajkot.
Dashwood, Major, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Jallalabad.

January 20.

Greenaway, Lieut, 40th Regt, on sick leave, from Dum Dum.
Mackesy, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

January 21.

Cox, Captain, 217th Regt, on sick leave, from Nasirabad.
Clayton, Captain, 34th Regt, on sick leave, from Shahjahanpur.
Cherry, Lieut-Col, 1st Lt Cavalry, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—January 20.

Hancock, Col, R E, to England.
Senior, Captain, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.

January 21.

Whitford, Lieut, Sappers and Miners, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Willoughby-Fryer, 2nd Lieut, 62nd Foot, to join, to Morar.
Faster, Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, to Sukkur.
Loch, 2nd Lieut, 62nd Foot, to join, to Morar.
Heath, Captain, Dy Ast Q-Mr Genl, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 18.)

Home Department.

Fort William, 13th January 1879.

The services of Mr R Phayre, B C S, Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr McCabe, C S, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Major Spearman, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Captain J Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Captain Cresswell, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr Jackson, C S, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Sir W J Herschel, Bart, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 7th Oct.

Mr H Savage, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000.

The services of Surgeon-Major W B Beatson, Civil Surgeon of Nagpur in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surgeon T Hume, Medical Officer, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Akola, vice Surgeon Little, appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or until further orders.

Mr Batten, B C S, a member of the Famine Commission, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Lieut Bingham, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in British Burma, is confirmed in that grade.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to commute to furlough the special leave for five months and twenty-two days granted to Mr F Fedden, F G S, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India.

Mr. Barker, Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

The following promotions are made in the Survey Department:—Mr Talbot, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade to the 1st Grade, Captain Woodthorpe, R E, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to the 2nd Grade.

Major-General D C Vanrenen, R A, Deputy Surveyor General and Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, retired from the Survey Department on the 31st ultimo.

The following promotions are made in the Survey Department consequent on the appointment of Major J Sconce, S C, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Surveyor General:—

Major Campbell, R E, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to be a Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Captain Sandeman, S C, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to be a Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade.

Captain Baird, R E, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Lieut Leach, R E, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department.

Captain Smith, S C, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain Beavan, S C, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Major Barron, S C, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr Horst, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain Woodthorpe, R E, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

The following Officers have been placed on special political duty under the Foreign Department:—

Lieut-Col G Waterfield, Mr A Christie, C S, Major P L N Cavagnari, C S I, Mr W Jenkyns, C S, Mr A F D Cunningham, C S, Captain L H E Tucker, Major R G Sandeman, C S I (in addition to his other duties), Major O B C St John, Lieut-Col J Browne, Mr M L Dames, C S.

Lieut Masters, 1st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion.

Mr Roper Lethbridge, C I E, Press Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the 10th Feb.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to empower Mr F C Barnes, Assistant to the Comptroller General, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India.

Military Department.

Fort William, 17th January 1879.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain Sir B P Bromhead, Bart.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain:—Lieuts A C Talbot and A J F Reid.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonels are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—

Lieut Colonels G W Hanson, Bombay Staff Corps; L C Barton, Bombay Staff Corps; D Shaw, Madras Staff Corps; M K Bourne, Madras Staff Corps; O Morgan, Madras Staff Corps; A Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps; J Reny, Bengal Staff Corps; R S Burge, Madras Staff Corps; and A T Baldwin, Madras Staff Corps.

Major P Gallwey, R A, is appointed a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, and posted to the charge of the Ordnance 1st Class, and posted to the charge of the Ordnance Field Park, Peshawar Force.

Lieut Willoughby, R A, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Captain F Galloway, R A, to be temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Captain L H S James, R A, to be temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Captain E D Shafto, 8th Brigade, to be Additional officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Lieut Fenton, R A, to be Additional Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Lieut Vaughan, R A, to be Additional Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Lieut Duff, R A, to be Additional Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

Lieut Urquhart, R A, to be Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Factories.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain P Rubie, who has the rank of the Deputy Commissary under special sanction, is brought on the regular establishment.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Hony Lieut D Johnston to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary T Gill to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor W. Mathews to be Conductor.

Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor A Lyttle to be Sub-Conductor.

Colonel J K Couper, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, is confirmed in the appointment of Director of Army Remount Operations, vice Lieut-General Sir S J Browne, K C S I, C B, V C, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—Surgeons G F Nicholson, M D, E Cretin, A Duncan, M D, A Hemsted, G A Cones, S F Bigger, G S Robertson, J S Biale, and J E Walsh, M D, and G M Nixon.

Lieut Barrett, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation.

Captain R A Gilchrist, Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command 4th Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major G Young, Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment, two years.

Captain J M Trotter, Deputy Assistant Quatermaster General, medical certificate, for one year.

Captain L B Irwin, Wing Officer, 20th N I., private affairs, for three months.

Lieut Wingate, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, medical certificate for fourteen months.

Surgeon-Major J Kelly, Medical Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, for two years.

Surgeon-Major A J Cowie, Principal Medical Store-keeper, to Goevernment, at the Presidency, private affairs, for two years.

Surgeon E Sanders, Medical Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, private affairs, for two years.

Captain (Brevet Major) A W Roberts, Political Agent, 3rd Class, Central India, is allowed furlough in and out of India on medical certificate for two years.

Conductor E Gorman, Ordance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem.

The following appointments are made in the Field Force under the command of Lieut General D M Stewart, C B:—Colonel A H Dawson, R A, to command the Heavy Batteries. Colonel A C Johnson, R H A, to command the Field Artillery.

The services of Captain W A J Wallace, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon J S Biale are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

The services of Lieut Onslow, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Marine Department.

Fort William, 10th January 1879.

The service of Mr H Moor, 3rd Grade Officer of the I G S Czarewitch being no longer required, are dispensed with. Mr W Gutherie, Commander I G S Enterprize, and Officiating Dock-Master, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in the latter appointment. Mr A Campbell to be Commander I G S Enterprize. Mr W M Edwards, 1st Grade Officer I G S Quangtung, and Officiating Commander I G S Enterprize, to be Officiating Commander I G S Koladyne.

Public Works Department.

Mr de Broe, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western System of State Railways, having passed the prescribed Examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr Wright, Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

Mr. Smith, Accountant, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

The services of the following Officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department:—Lieut-General Sir A. Taylor, K. C. B., R. E.; Lieutenant-General R Maclagan, R E; Major-General W A Crommelin, C B, R E; Major-General J E T Nicolls, R E.

The services of Colonel F T Haig, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

The services of Colonel A. Davidson, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department.

Mr St J Buchan, Accountant, attached to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr H E FitzSimon, temporary Accountant, is attached to the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

The services of Lieut Peacocke, R E, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Branch, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on field service.

With reference to Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1423-28 E R, dated 15th Nov, the arrangement under which the Central System of State Railways was to be divided into the East and West Central Systems is held in abeyance. Mr A Grant is appointed to officiate as Director of the Central System as a temporary arrangement.

Mr J Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

Colonel A Cadell, R E, Chiefs Engineer, and Secretary in the P W Department to the Agent, Governor General, Central India, to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Governor of Bengal in the P W Department, vice Major-General J E T Nicolls, R E, retired.

Lieut-Col H A Brownlow, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh in the P W Department, Irrigation Branch, to be Secretary to the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh, in the P W Department, but to remain Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

Colonel C Pollard, R E, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Civil and Military Works Branch, to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the P W Department, vice Lieut-General R Maclagan, R E, retired.

Colonel H W Gulliver, R E, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the P W Department, Irrigation Branch, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class of Chief Engineers, vice Colonel F T Haig, R E, retired.

Lieut Col J O Mayne, R E, Superintending Engineer, N W Provinces and Oudh, and Officiating Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, is confirmed in the latter appointment as a Chief Engineer, Class III.

Lieut Col W S Trevor, R E, Superintending Engineer, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Chief Engineer, Class III, and posted to British Burmah.

Lieut Col L Russell, R E, Superintending Engineer, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Chief Engineer, Class III, and posted to Central India.

Mr H C Levinge, B A, Superintending Engineer, 1 Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is promoted to Class III Chief Engineer, and appointed Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the P W Department, Irrigation Branch.

Mr W C Furnivall, at present Officiating Director of State Railways, and ex-officio Joint Secretary to the Government, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government N-W Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class III. Until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow from privilege leave Mr Furnivall will officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh in the P W Department.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A. Fraser, CB, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh in the P W Department, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the P W Department, vice Major-General W A Crommelin, C B, R E, retired.

Mr W G Allen, Assistant Engineer, on return from Famine Relief Works in Madras, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of state Railways.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 18.)

Nagpur, 9th Jan. 1879.

Major Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed to the executive charge of the Central Jail, Nagpur, and to be Superintendent of the Model Farm.

Major Miller is posted to the Saugor District, and is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, in addition to his other duties.

Major Ward, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr F Venning, C S, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 18.)

Mr Beckett, Senior Assistant Commissioner Kumaun, furlough for one year and eleven months.

Mr Sells, Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarnagar, furlough to Europe for twenty-three months.

Mr Finn, Assistant Commissioner, Jalaun, furlough to Europe for nine months.

Mr R Waddington, District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, N W Provinces and Oudh.

Major Garstin, Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal, to officiate as Senior Assistant Commissioner Kumaun.

Captain Rolfe, Assistant Commissioner, Almorah, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal,

The Rev C O T Fagan to be Chaplain of Sitapur.

Dr J MacGregor to officiate as Superintendent of Vaccination, 3rd Circle, comprising the Allahabad and Benares divisions.

Mr A Colvin, Magistrate and Collector, to the Allahabad district as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21th January 1879.

1 The following will be the Drills practised on next Saturday's Commanding Officer's Parade.

After the March past.

1 Manual and firing Exercise under the Senior Major.
2 Bayonet Exercise under the Junior Major.
3 A few Battalion movement under the Command of the Senior Major.
4 A few Battalion movements under the Command of the Junior Major.
5 Company Drill under Captains and Subalterns.
6 Skirmishing under the Commanding Officer.

2 The Commandant having had under his consideration the Drill Registers of the several Companies for the current year, regrets to observe that there is still a considerable numer of members who have not yet completed the regulated number of Drills to render themselves efficient; and desires to call attention to this point in view to advantage being taken of the remaining portion of the official year ending 31st March, for the regulations in this respect being carried out.

3 The following is the number of Drills required in each case viz:—

Recruits.
10 Squad Drills
6 Company Drills.
6 Commanding Officer's Parades.
8 Musketry Drills.
Efficients of previous Year.
6 Company Drills.
6 Commanding Officer's Parades.

4 To enable those members concerned to complete these Drills, there will be drill at the Town Hall, every Thursday at 5 p.m, commencing on Thursday, 23rd instant, in addition to the usual Tuesday and Friday mornings drills at the Band Stand at 6-30 a.m., and the Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday's at 4-45 p.m., till further orders.

5 Sergt Hunter "A" Co is granted 2 months' leave.

6 Corpl E J Smith "A" Co is promoted Sergeant.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ....Jan.	27	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee .... ,,	23	8-0 A.M.	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ,,	23	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China.............................. ,,	21	5-0 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Australia......................... ,,	31	8-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion........Feb.	10	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c. .... ,,	10	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m). by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, As. 5.

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a. m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	1-20 P.M.	12 noon.	12 noon.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, and Kutch...	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 8-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P. M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona. also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c........	6 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Boree Bunder. 6 55 A.M.
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell.	5-30 A. M.	Do.	Do.	..

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from A. M. to 4 P. M.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon..............................22nd, 4h. 41m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 22	English Mail expected.	6 38	5 46	11 9 m 11 55 a
Th. 23	......	6 38	5 46	11 52 m [illegible]
Fri. 24	......	6 3[illegible]	5 4[illegible]	[illegible] 0 30 a
Sat. 25	......	6 38	5 4[illegible]	0 58 m 1 7 a
Sun. 26	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 48	1 27 m 1 41 a
Mon. 27	......	6 37	5 48	1 58 m 2 20 a
Tues. 28	......	6 37	5 49	2 29 m 3 0 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Ban of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS beg to intimate to the public that copies of a work entitled "THE FORCES OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE DEFENCE OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE" are for sale at this office, and also at Messrs. COOPER & Co., Fort, and Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadevi Road.

The work is written by a well-known native politician of India. It also elucidates certain problems, the operation of which would tend either to weaken or strengthen the national defence and integrity of the Indian Empire, and the merits of the book have been highly appreciated by some of the greatest European and Native Statesmen.

Office of the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, January 1879.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, January 28th, 5-15 p. m.

FELLOWS and CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to inform the undersigned of the number of ADMISSION CARDS they wish to apply for on or before FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

APPLICATION for VISITORS' TICKETS should be made before NOON on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 21st January 1879.

TOWN HALL,
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BAND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WARRE, C. B.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY ARMY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Band..........Overture, "Tancredi"..........Rossini.
Bass Solo........" The Key of Gold"..........L. Diehl.
Contralto Solo ..." Il segreto"..........Donizetti.
Tenor Solo ......" The blue Alsatian Mountains"..S. Adams.
Organ Solo......Air, du Dauphin..........Roickel.
Soprano Solo....." Mignon"..........Thomas.
Baritone Solo...." Vien Leonora"..........Donizetti.

PART II.

Band..........Selections from "Giovanni D'Arco."
Duett { Contralto and Baritone } " Roma"..........Campana.
Bass Solo ......" Thy Sentinel am I"..........Watson.
Soprano Solo ...." Il Bolero"..........Verdi.
Tenor Solo ......" Sweethearts and Wives"..........Barnes.
Contralto Solo..." The Raft"..........Pinsuti.
Baritone Solo...." Vanity let it be"..........Hall.
Band..........March, " Athalie"..........Mendelssohn.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Doors open at 8-30. Concert to commence at 9 p. m.
Reserved seats Rs. 3. Second seats Re. 1.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BREWIN—January 21st, at Khetwady, the wife of Mr. F. C. Brewin, Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—GRANT—January 21st, at Colaba Castle, Dr. P. M. Grant, to Gracie, daughter of the late Lacklan Grant, Esq., of Edinburg.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEDLER—December 28th, at Jaulna, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Pedler, 4th Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JENKINS—NORTON—January 16th, at St. George's, Hoshungabad, C. P., by the Rev. F. Mishell, Vaughan Jenkins, Esq., H. M.'s 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, to Helen Blanche, eldest daughter of Colonel E. N. Norton, Commandant, 22nd Regiment M. N. I.

DEATHS.

MEDLEY—January 10th, at Umballa, of abscess on the liver, John Charles Medley, Inspector of Police, Punjab, aged 38 years.

WACE—January 15th, at Rawal Pindi, Elsie, daughter of Major Wace, aged 23 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1879.

The India Council seemingly wishes to exchange the privacy of closed doors for the arena of public and party strife. Whether in this new departure from the office traditions the members are actuated by a desire of furthering the interests of India or their own, we do not know; but the attitude of the Council in relation with its President and the Government is, to say the least about it, striking. There is the President of the Council, Secretary of State for India, and a prominent figure in the Cabinet. In the latter capacity Lord Cranbrook is as much responsible for the policy of the Government as Lord Beaconsfield himself, and it is to be taken for granted that he approves of the policy which throws the expenses of the Afghan War on India. Not so his Councillors, or a number of them. They more or less protest against the policy of which their chief approves, and assail the Government of which he is a Minister with those "minute" guns which are the artillery of Indian State-craft. Of course, Lord Cranbrook is unable to reply. Etiquette and personal dignity prevents him from replying to his insubordinate but subordinate Councillors. He cannot write exhaustive minutes in favour of the Government policy, and send them, like his Councillors, to the press for publication. Nor can he desire his Councillors to hold their tongues or stay their pens. The Secretary of State for India possesses no power to coerce a refractory Councillor, the original design of the Council not contemplating contumacity as possible. If the members of the India Board choose to make the Council Chamber a small House of Commons where debates in pen and ink can be carried on at pleasure, there is nothing to prevent them doing so. The only safety for the Secretary of State and the Cabinet is in the fact of India exciting so little public interest that no one would probably read the debates. But this is only in view of purely Indian questions. When a party question with which India is associated happens to be the leading question of the day, we must not underrate the party influence the India Board may bring to bear upon it. All of them are men of Indian experience, and they have all filled offices in India of confidence and responsibility. If in the heat of party strife they chose to publish the private letters and secret State papers which passed through their hands in their various offices, the results would be more instructive than edifying, though the "situation" then arising could be scarcely more singular than the present spectacle of the Councillors—the wise men of the East—in insubordination against their chief and the Government.

We have long known that the old Indians composing the Council have fretted under a sense of being shunted off the rails of public life. There has been an agitation going on among them, the object the Council's self-assertion. But the idea of making the India Board a Parliamentary Chamber where the Government can be attacked or upheld in debate, is something new to us though highly creditable to the ingenuity of the Board. After this the deluge, or at all events, chaos. With the Secretary of State in the attitude of a bear backed by his Council, and the Councillors themselves at sixes and sevens over the acrimony of party strife—we do not quite see on what ground the Government of India will then stand? That Government will hardly be able to keep aloof from the dissensions in the Indian "Commons;" because it is easy to see, that if the Council develope their aspirations after Parliamentary freedom of discussion, they can make themselves a power in the land. The press will be only too glad to publish Indian information at first hand, and with the Fourth Estate on their side, the Council may aspire to almost anything. They may make the Secretary of State a nonentity, or shut him up in the coal cellar. They may send instructions to the Viceroy which will march with Whig or Tory tactics in their Chamber, and they may one and all become members of Parliament—the other Parliament—as the natural sequence of belonging to their own. By that time we shall have commenced in India to enjoy the blessings of Constitutional Government under a limited monarchy, but how or in what manner the whole *potage* is to be reconciled with Lord Beaconsfield's dispositions towards Imperialism is something of a puzzle which we do not profess to interpret.

There is no doubt that the Indian Councillors thought they were doing India a service when they penned their minutes against the policy of the war's expenses. But in this they reckoned without their host. They are mistaken in thinking that India will be enthusiastically grateful for their generous care of her purse—a purse, by the way, from which they draw handsome incomes for doing very little. India recognises the justice of the impost, and it is only the vernacular geese who hiss at everything without discrimination who will throw themselves on the bosoms of the Councillors in sympathetic indignation. This fact should be a lesson to old Indians to leave India alone. One must live in India to comprehend Indian questions, though "retired" Indians *will* go on believing that this country must always remain as they knew it, and they are usually a day behind the fair as the consequence. But if the Councillors are asserting a principle and creating a precedent, it is another affair. If they want power, freedom of speech, and publication of their deliberations, they are perhaps going the shortest way to bring the affairs of the India Office to a crisis. A Secretary of State can scarcely tolerate the *rôle* of bear or badger which a sportive Council would prepare for him. No man in his double position of Cabinet Minister and Oracle of India, could endure such criticism as the opponents of his party in his own Council could drench him with if they pleased. The Secretary of State will have himself to bring the question of India Office reform before the public if his Council do not succeed in doing it for him. For ourselves, we believe it would be to the advantage of India if the veil was lifted from before the Indian sanctuary. The secrecy of the institution is opposed to English political sentiment; and we can sympathise with the Council in its efforts to be free. The publication of the ordinary business of the Chamber could do no harm, and might do much good. But a Parliamentary Chamber with Whig Indians and Tory Indians firing minutes across the Council table is, we confess, a stroke beyond us, and something similar to the French Chamber of Deputies, the Lefts and the Rights, is to be dreaded if these turbulent Councillors carry out what looks like a programme. In that event the Secretary of State would degenerate into the position of the chairman at a tavern debating club, minus only his pot and pipe; while as for the Governor General of India, it is impossible to say what would become of *him* under the circumstances. There must be some discipline and order in the Council for the sake of the respectability of its connections, and if the line is to be drawn anywhere, the publication of the Chamber's ordinary, not extraordinary proceedings, would suffice for a limit. The instinct of the Councillors is probably right in teaching them that it behoves them to be up and doing. Some day or other a Parliamentary Jack Horner will discover a promising pie in Downing Street wherein to introduce his inquiring thumb. And it is only prudent of the wise men of the East to forestall the reformer: to show the world that wisdom is awake, not dormant, and that there is something more than a dozen dummies on the twelve stools of the Chamber they sit in.

CONCERT FOR THE VOLUNTEER BAND.

The programme for the grand evening Concert on Tuesday next will be found in another column, which will be seen to have very great attractions. We hope that the object of the Concert will be fully realised—a patriotic object it may very properly be regarded, viz. to obtain funds in support of the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Jan. 15.

The many improvements perceptible in this great Mahomedan city of Hyderabad, and the adjacent suburban stations of Chadarghat and Saifabad, surprise every one revisiting this portion of India after an absence of a few years. The broad thoroughfares through the City proper are specially noticeable as compared with the former narrow filthy streets through which the explorer had to pick his way, even while proceeding to the palaces of H. H. the Nizam or of his many subordinate princes, and when it was dangerous for a pedestrian to seek his way alone with anything of value in his possession. Though there is much remaining to be done in the matter of enlarged streets and the introduction of sanitary reforms, the roads now leading to the chief public offices and palaces of the city are worthy of its size and wealth.

Saifabad is a new military cantonment which has come into existence within the last five years; this station is occupied by the officers of the Nizam's Reformed Troops, and is situated about five miles south of the city, among the hills, on the high lands overlooking the magnificent lake of Hussain Sagar, whose length of over six miles touches Saifabad on the west and the strong British cantonment of Secunderabad on the north-east. The Reformed Troops of His Highness, including all arms, number some seven thousand men, who are well officered by European and Eurasian gentlemen of good families, the chief command resting with Major Neville, an ex officer of the Hungarian army, and under his vigorous control, the Nizam's troops, originally a Falstaffian corps, have advanced to a very creditable proficiency in military discipline, drill, &c. Those political croakers, however, who look upon such bodies of armed even, maintained by Indian feudatories, with an eye of distrust, as likely to become some day a cause of uneasiness to the ruling power, may banish such forebodings, for this reason, that, trained though such troops are to arms and to some degree of martial education, the contrast between them and the Imperial troops is painfully striking, and one can see at a glance that the moral and physical superiority of the one over the other is so great that, in the, almost impossible, eventuality of a trial of strength, odds of one to ten would not be too much to allow to the inferior party. The liberality with which the Nizam's European employe's are paid and generally treated deserves commendation, and the handsome provision that this native Government makes for the widows and orphans of its officers is beyond all praise.

There is a good Civil Engineering College here, and the course laid down for the students is the same as that prescribed at the Roorkee School; there is always an average of a dozen or fifteen students in the College, and the quality of the engineers turned out is fully attested by the excellent quality of the new roads and public buildings constructed in the Nizam's territory. The Medical School is another institution of importance that deserves a line of notice; the students here go through a careful and practical course of study under competent professionals and are then sent out, as they are required, into the country as *hakims* on varying salaries. These are a few out of many of the pleasing features of H. H. the Nizam's Government, and it is well to give them the publicity and commendation they merit. On the other hand, there are many dark and unpleasant features, too prominent to escape attention, which are the inseparable concommitants of a weak and apathetic Oriental rule that still delights in the prejudices, manners, luxuriousness, and despotic *regime* that prevailed a hundred years ago, though continually kept in check by the efforts of one of the most enlightened of Indian Dewans far in advance of the civilization of the dominion he is appointed to rule.

THE CATHEDRAL PULPIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The writer of a letter signed "Text," which appears in your issue of to-day, could not have been present at the Cathedral on Sunday evening, as he has misrepresented the subject of the sermon in saying it was the calamity which befell Jepthah's daughter. The text was taken from the opening words of St. John's Gospel, and no reference was made to Jepthah's daughter. The writer had probably heard of a sermon preached by his Lordship the Bishop last month in the Cathedral, in which the vow of Jepthah and the manner of its fulfillment were dwelt on; but it is rather hard on the clergyman who preached last Sunday evening that his sermons should be so misrepresented by persons who could not have heard them.

Bombay, Jan. 21. LAYMAN.

FOR THE LEARNED IN LATIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Attention has been drawn to the following inscription in the church of Bom Jesus appended to a half length portrait of St. Francis, and which has exercised the ingenuity of scholars to interpret:—

> "Dividium cernis quem magnum suspicit orbis;
> Xavier est totien nulla tabella capit."

But let me suggest that it ought to be,

> "Dimidium cernis, quem magnum suspicit orbis;
> Xavier est totum nullâ tabella capit."

As none of our Latin scholars has yet, I believe, come forward to interpret it, I venture to render the inscription into English as follows:—

> Thou beholdest half of him whom the world looks up to as great (reveres as a great man).
> He is Xavier: the whole of whom no painting holds, (no portrait can represent).

Bombay, Jan. 20. A. P. A.

THE PANCHGANI SPIRITUAL TEACHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It would have been better for "High Churchman" if he had described the garb of an ordained minister; as he seems to be a superior person, the information might have been beneficial to the inferior mentioned. In the letter by "Layman," he asks (if I remember correctly,) "whether a Mr. Hawthorne were an ordained clergyman, and if not why be was allowed to enter the pulpit in full clerical dress?" Did "Layman" notice whether the Mr. Hawthorne mentioned in his letter wore a stole? If he wore one over his left shoulder, he is a deacon; if over both he must be a minister or a rev. bishop; but if none at all, he is no clergyman, but a simple layman like all church-goers. The Panchgani clergyman had better take that useful and wise saying for his guide, "Pride comes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

STONE-FRUIT.

THE PROPOSED PROVIDENT AND WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest and attention "P. W. D., Civil Branch's" letter which appeared in your issue of the 10th December last, and as the originator and projector of the above scheme and its rules, I am sure himself and his brethren of the Bombay branch will be glad to receive any remarks from me in reply to his very able critique of the scheme, and which would certainly be about the best I have yet seen on it, were it not that he forgot that the prospectus and the rules he had before him were drawn up for Bengal *alone*, long before the idea of including either Bombay or Madras in the scheme occurred to me—and indeed which idea emanated from the Assistant Secretary, Sergeant Gunning, to whom this credit is also due—the other faults of his letter being an insufficient study of some of the rules, and, I think, a too low estimate of his brother subordinates, even with the experiences he refers to. I will, however, deal with his objections *seriatim*.

From his very able letter I could expect nothing less than the intelligent appreciation of the scheme with which he sets out and ends his letter; and I am in no way surprised at the comments that have been made on the rules from time to time, as when I drew them up I had very little experience in a matter of this kind, and only considered them tentative, depending on the experience and advice of my brethren to guide me in drawing up the final rules before submitting the scheme for the sanction of the Government of India. The experience I was thus deficient in when I set out, I think I have now gained, not only in the way I anticipated, but from the excellent and favourable editorals published by nearly every newspaper in India on the scheme. I can therefore now promise one and all of my brethren, that neither care nor pains will be spared in framing the final rules of the scheme; and though I can't hope that even then they will please everyone, for I believe it would be impossible to frame them so as to do so; but I doubt not they will be such as to gain general assent, and which is all that can be expected for a project of the kind, the rules of which, however carefully framed, could not meet everyone's case at starting, but which I think must do so at some step of his career, if he remains in the Department.

As I have mentioned above, the present prospectus and rules were intended for Bengal alone, and the proportion of civil to military bonuses laid down in them are in accordance with the civil and military strength in the Bengal Upper Subordinate Branch, *viz.* about 2½ to 1; and hence the two military and five civil bonuses proposed; and therefore as regarded Bengal, there is nothing objectionable in the rules in this respect; and, of course, neither will there be in the final rules incorporating Bombay and Madras, as the bonus allotments to each Presidency will be carefully divided according to strength, and sub-divided according to civil and military strength of each.

The example for the rule of bonuses for all India, which "Civil Branch" gives, would not suit at all, for Bengal would not be likely to leave a bonus once in five years to Bombay by such a rule, if not in the present, certainly in the future, as its strength is four times that of the latter; and Madras, I believe, would fare worse from such a general roll—*i. e.*, all the seniors would be found in Bengal for the bonuses from such a list.

The general list he mentions will not therefore be used in the manner he suggests, but the strength in each Presidency will be required, as well as their number of civil and military subordinates; and these data I hope soon to get from the Assistant Secretary of the scheme; so that when each Presidency will have its allotted bonuses, no instance of injustice can occur to seniority anywhere.

The illustration "Civil Branch" gives is inconsistent with what preceds it, and also with the text of the scheme and its rules; for if bonuses be given by seniority, as was of course intended, no position A could attain to on the warrant list, would set aside B's seniority for the bonus; for the three sub-engineer grades will be graded with the three senior warrant grades in all that relates to seniority, bonuses and subscriptions; so that there cannot arise such difficulties as he anticipates.

His next objection is to rule 7, and in this I quite agree with him, as many others do also. How the discretion was added to the rule I am not aware, for I never contemplated that the rules should allow anyone to remain on another year after completing his service for pension, if he was offered a bonus to retire; and no such discretion will be allowed in the final rules, and there will not therefore be any room for the jobbery he indicates.

Few, if any, would coincide with "Civil Branch's" objections to the directors; for if the Uncovenanted Civil Servants manage their fund, there is no reason to doubt but that we could do so as carefully.

This is, however another instance of how difficult it is to please everyone; for lately a civilian in the *Delhi Gazette* complained of the management being in the hands of the seniors; and advocated the appointment of juniors of all grades to the direction of the fund. The question is, however, of no consequence, as not a single pice pass through the hands of the directors; their duties consist only in recording the transactions of the fund; the object being to give as little trouble as possible to Government, in regard to the scheme, asking only that examiners and executive engineers be directed to collect our subscriptions and pay the claimants on the fund, as laid down in rules 17 and 18; and these are the officers "Civil Branch" would have for the management.

"Civil Branch" should remember in speaking of probity and trust that the directors would be subordinates of standing, who have yearly the handling of large sums of public money, and the charge of important works, which they control with satisfaction to their superiors; and it is invidious and absurd to suppose that they would deal less faithfully if entrusted with the fund of an institution supported by themselves, and when any misconduct, with the management of which would not fail to involve them in as serious difficulties, as if they tampered with their works, or the public money entrusted to them in the official discharge of their duties; and so we have every guarantee that it is desirable or necessary for the probity and trust required of the directors; and if the Government finds us trustworthy in more important situations, we should be the last to mistrust ourselves.

His next objection is to rule 22, which allows the directors the power to select by vote of the majority, the poorest candidate with a family for the bonus, when he with others are of the same seniority, in preference to the single candidate whose pension would be sufficient for him; or another having sufficient means with his pension to live in comfort after retiring; and no better judges could be found on this point, than members of our own body; and by laying down that any unfair decision would preclude their ever again being selected as directors, a sufficient check would be established; for I am sure no senior orother subordinate would ever lay himself open to such a censure.

The aim of the bonus is to help the poor man with a family to live in some comfort and educate his children after retiring; and this benevolent object would be frustrated, if the single man, or one having already sufficient means, was to get the bonus, leaving the poor man no alternative but to hang on and block up promotion, to prevent which is the first aim of the scheme.

I have now, I think, dealt with all "Civil Branch's" objections, and I hope given him a clearer insight into the aims, objects and meaning of the scheme and its rules, than he entertained when he penned his letter; and I hope he and I will live to see the scheme realise the forecast contained of it in his last para.

The statistics required for the scheme are simple in the extreme, as the fund does not deal in pensions or annuities, or such like claims, and all the data necessary is, to know the probable yearly death-rate among the married subordinates; and this can be fairly judged from the death-rate of the past ten or dozen years, and which is easily procurable; all other claims on the fund being clear and distinct from the rules and the classified list.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I regret being compelled to take up so much of your time and space; but I trust that the interest taken in, and importance of the scheme to so many, will be some excuse for my so doing.

J. RYAN, Conductor, Sub-Engineer,
Multan, Jan. 7. Secretary *pro tem.*

Indian History—A Correspondent of the *Madras Times* says:—The following are *bona fide* answers submitted to an examiner in a recent examination in history:—

Sir,—I humbly beg your honour that I am difficient only in this subject. Whenever I take my book (History), I find it a bitter hatred to use, so I most submissively crave your honour will be merciful enough to excuse me. I do not know that I will be one of the candidates wanted for the —— I am a member of a very poor family. I believe only on God the Almighty, who never forsakes his children believing Him. I do not know the Almighty's will and pleasure on my entering into this Department.

II.

God tries the Faith, so he may try me. I will never forsake him, I know clearly that those who forsakes him will be ruined utterly. I beg the Almighty every minute to lead me in a right path, and to make me one of the [—] candidates required.

I need not say much about my poor circumstances, which are to be relieved by your honor's favour only by taking me as one of the candidates [—].

So I conclude, beseeching the Almighty.

III.

Geography.

Q.—Of what does the kingdom of Denmark consist? What and where is its capital?

A.—Denmark consists of several flock of ships and cattle. Kopenhagen is the capitle of the Denmark near the coat.

SUGGESTED REMEDY FOR AGRARIAN DISORDERS IN INDIA.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmednagar took place on the 15th instant to consult as to the best means of producing a friendly feeling between the money-lenders and the rayats and of promoting the prosperity of both classes. Mr. Govind Shriput Kukadi read the notice convening the meeting, when it was proposed by Rao Bahadoor Abaji Nanaji, pensioned Principal Sudder Amin, and seconded by Khan Bahadoor Nasarwanji Kharsetji, the chairman of the Ahmednagar Municipality, that Mr. W. Wedderburn, C. S., do take the chair. This having been done, the Chairman requested Mr. Ganesh Wasoodeo Joshi to address the meeting and explain the objects for which it had been called, which he did at some length in the vernacular. The following resolutions were then moved:—

Proposed by Mr. Balaji Yeshwant, pleader District Court, seconded by Rao Bahadoor Abaji Nanaji, "that in the opinion of this meeting the community of this district should give encouragement to the Arbitration Court, already in existence, and try to create friendly feeling between creditors and debtors; and that it is desirable that the Arbitration Courts should be invested with the additional powers which they possessed in this Presidency before the Civil Procedure Code came into operation and also with the powers exercised, by the village and district punchayats in the Madras Presidency."

Proposed by Mr. Luxumandas Joharmal, Marwari, seconded by Mr. Narhar Jyeram Deshmukh, "that it is desirable that the period of limitation for money bonds should be restored to the old period of 12 years."

Proposed by Mr. Ghanashamdas Walabdas, and seconded by Mr. Dhondoo Govind Tamboli, "that the Court fees press heavily on the community, and that it is desirable that the existing Act should be modified in the spirit of the old law so as to encourage friendly settlements between creditors and debtors."

Proposed by Mr. Bapu bin Mutaji Patil, Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Balaji Dhanji, "that Government be respectfully memorialized in the spirit of these three resolutions."

Proposed by Mr. Gajanan Daji, Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Hiralalshet, Marwari, "that the following gentlemen be appointed as a committee, with power to add to their number, to ascertain the principal causes of the difficulties from which the rayats are suffering, and to suggest what steps can be taken by the people themselves to produce a friendly feeling between creditors and debtors and to promote the prosperity of all classes:—Rao Bahadoor Abaji Nanaji, pensioned Principal Sudder Amin, Khan Bahadoor Nasarwanji Kharsetji, Rao Bahadoor Krishnaji Wasoodeo, pensioned Deputy Collector, Mr. Atmaram Hari, pleader, Mr. Gajanan Daji, Municipal Commissioner, Rao Saheb Bapuji Amrit, pensioned mamledar, Mr. Gambhirmal Bookhmal, Marwari, Mr. Jeetmal Shet, Marwari, Mr. Ghanshamdas Gujarati, Mr. Shankar Rowji Sali, Mr. Hiralal Motichand, Marwari, Mr. Rajmal Gambhirmal, Marwari, Mr. Bal Nathudas Gujarati, Mr. Daji Chimnaji Kukadi, proprietor Nyaysoidhu, Mr. Lakshmandas Joharmal, Mr. Babaji Amrit Mungi, Mr. Govind Shriput Kukadi."

The Chairman then spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Before closing I should like to say a few words regarding my object in taking a part in this meeting. The care of Government must be chiefly for the rayats, who form in India the great body of the people. But I had a strong opinion that the rayat cannot be prosperous unless the sowkar is prosperous also, and unless the two classes are on friendly terms. What the rayat needs are advances from the sowkar to maintain himself to buy seed and bullocks and dig wells, and if there is confidence and friendship between the classes he will get these advances on favourable terms, so that all his profits will not be eaten up in paying interest. In order that all parties may be contented the sowkar must not be too anxious for gain and must not be harsh to the rayat in misfortune. On the other hand the rayat must be honest and repay the loans punctually without putting the sowkar to needless trouble and expense. When this friendly condition exists the sowkars can afford to lend abundantly on low interest and all classes will benefit. Now, who are the people who prevent this happy state of things? In every class there are some bad individuals. And I say that the chief enemy of all respectable sowkars is the bad sowkar who oppresses the "gharibs," who uses false evidence, and who does not give receipts for payments. A man like this causes the courts to distrust the sowkars and throw out their claims, while Government is induced to pass laws which will be unfavourable to sowkars business. Moreover, such a man takes away the "abru" of the whole class of money-lenders, so that a great outcry has arisen against them not only in India but even in Europe. On the other hand I say that the chief enemy of all respectable cultivators is the dishonest rayat who denies his just debts causes the rate of interest to be raised on all the rayats. It seems to me therefore that what is wanted is co-operation between good sowkars and good rayats, who should use all their influence to promote a good understanding and control the bad individuals who cause the mischief. This district of Ahmednagar has been very unfortunate both on account of famine and agarian disturbances. Now we may hope for better times. And I think the panchayats should be employed not only to dispose of suits but also to mediate between the money-lenders and the rayats; to oil, so to say, the wheels of business, and prevent quarrels which are ruinous to both sides. They would thus be courts of conciliation as well as of arbitration, and branch panchayats might be established at taluka centres, to be visited and controlled by the members of the central panchayat. I throw these out as suggestions. But my object in meeting you to-day is not so much to suggest plans as to learn from the people themselves, from the friends of the Marwaris and the friends of the rayat, what are the main difficulties in the way of a proper understanding? What are the best practical remedies for existing evils? What have been the causes of loss? and under twhat conditions can business be best transacted so as to be profitable to all concerned? Much light will, I trust, be thrown on these questions by the committee which has just been appointed. It is very right and proper to ask (as has been resolved to-day) for Government assistance in legislating as to arbitration, stamps, and limitation. But the main question is, what can the people do for themselves? Government must consult many interests and many advisers before they can take action, and in any case there must be great delay. But what you do for yourselves you can do at once and can do effectively. There is a very good saying that God helps those who help themselves.

Rao Bahadoor Abaji Nanaji proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried. The meeting then dispersed.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. ASSIRIA.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Assiria, Captain Rocco, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 20th instant:—

From Genoa—Colonel Mackey, Mrs Mackey, Mrs Carew, Mr. Carlo Savio, Mrs Carolina Hany, Mrs Knobloch and one child, Mr Knobloch, Mrs Jahier and three children, Mr Weismann.
From Suez—Mr O Fuller, Mr W Jaest.
From Aden—Six deck passengers.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

We understand that, as the finances of the Government of India will not permit the carrying out of the projected Post and Telegraph offices on the Beach for another year or so, and in order to utilise the materials already collected, upon which some thousands of rupees have been spent, the authorities contemplate the making over of the site in question to the Madras Bank, as there is no other site convenient as a business centre upon which new Bank premises could be erected. The Chamber of Commerce has been asked to report upon the proposal now made, and we believe it is intended to commence with the building operations so soon as it has been decided to make over the site in question. We also understand that when the time shall have arrived to erect a new Post and Telegraph offices, and if the Beach is ultimately considered the best site, no difficulty will be found in providing a suitable, and in some respects even a better site than that originally proposed.—*Madras Times.*

We have been asked to draw attention to the advertisement of the (Calcutta) Fine Art Exhibition, and to the new rates of admission. Three additional rooms containing over 60 additional pictures have been thrown open to the public since the opening day, and there are now more than 400 works of Art to be seen. Of those which by dint of great labour have been added to the Exhibition since the day of opening, perhaps the most noteworthy are 18 water colour pictures by the late Colonel John Luard [16th Lancers]. These form a part of a large series which Colonel Luard prepared for a friend, in order that a Diorama of the Ganges might be executed therefrom. The Diorama was painted by Louis Haghe, Telbin, and other eminent artists. These original sketches by Colonel Luard consist of a number of scenes on the Ganges from Calcutta up to Gungutri. As works of Art they are of a very high character and the scenes themselves are most interesting. They have been lent to the Exhibition by Colonel Luard's son, Major C. H. Luard, R.E.—*Statesman.*

A cure for burns or scalds.—The following letter appears in the *Madras Times*:—It is well known that a severe burn or scald is one of the most painful accidents that can happen to any one. I have seen very many severe cases and have also seen all kinds of remedies applied to cure the agony the sufferer has been in, but nothing gives the same relief, in fact I believe there is no cure so simple, so quickly and easily procured or so good as the one I will describe. I was lately on the Continent and at a large table d'hôte heard some one say that no one but a Jewess could fry fish well. A few days later I had an opportunity of asking one of these fair maidens if she would kindly instruct me in the art. Accordingly she ordered to be brought to her a couple of slices of fresh salmon, three eggs, some flour and a flask of good oil. She poured about a coffee cup of the latter into a frying pan; while it was boiling she beat up the eggs well in a dish, then rubbed the fish over with salt and dredged it with flour on all sides. When the oil was boiling she took up the fish, turned it over and over in the dish of egg and put it gently into the pan and fried it till it was of a delicate brown color. She was just putting the second slice in when her loose sleeve caught the handle of the frying pan and the hissing oil spurted all over her arm. The scald from either boiling oil or sugar is excruciating, and the girl's agony was extreme. From her wrist up to her elbow there were a succession of blisters. I immediately poured out the remainder of the oil over her arm, then well covered it with the flour and rolled it all up carefully in a soft lawn handkerchief. This I did as quickly as I could, to prevent it being exposed to the air. In the course of half an hour she told she felt much easier; in an hour, the pain became bearable, and before long she felt scarcely any pain at all. I advised her not to remove the bandage or dressing till the following morning, and then, after gently bathing her arm with warm water, to apply the oil and flour as before. I saw another case shortly after my return to India. An infant of nine months old was allowed by its attendant to put one little hand into a can of boiling water. The cries of the child were dreadful. Fortunately I happened to drop in at the time the accident happened, and at once saturated the hand with oil, then, filling a soft sock with flour, I gently put the hand in the middle of the flour, having previously made a place for it with my own hand, and tied it up at the wrist. He seemed to feel almost immediate relief and soon fell asleep. On awaking he forgot his troubles and showed only surprise to see his hand thus muffled up in a bag. I advised his mother to continue this treatment for a day or two. I have only given two instances of the remedy for a scald or burn, for it would take too much time and paper to enumerate them all. Any one trying it will see how successful it is.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

MORE RAIDS ON THE FRONTIER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

A telegram from Derajat, dated 20th instant, reports an assemblage of hillmen on the slopes, which sent out marauding parties on the night of the 19th towards villages north of Tank. The two villages of Nasrum and Shahalum were attacked, but infantry detachments were sent immediately and repelled the assailants with loss, and recovered property which was attempted to be carried away.

On the morning of the 20th a mixed assemblage of Waziris and Bhitanis, being pursued to the mouth of the Zam Pass, abandoned their breastworks on a flanking demonstration made by Major Rynd, of the 3rd Punjab Native Infantry, and fled to the hills in separate parties. Their position after it was evacuated was visited and found not strong. All plunder taken was recovered. No loss of life on our side.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The trial of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank has commenced.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Consols closed at 96½, being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.

In consequence of a compromise between the Ministry and the Republican leaders, the Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 223 votes against 121, notwithstanding opposition from the extreme Left.

THE MINISTERIAL COMPROMISE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.

The compromise made between the Ministry and the Republican leaders will, it is expected, involve some alterations amongst the officials.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	4⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113¾
Bar Silver	50⅞d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£34
Chartered ,, ,,	£18
Do. Mercantile ,,	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2.11	,,

At a meeting of the Works Committee of the Town Council, held yesterday, it was proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, "that the Town Council be recommended to accept the tender of Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee and Co. for the construction of the new Drainage Works, sections A. and B." As an amendment, Mr. Douglas moved, and Dr. Blaney seconded the following:—"that the Council be recommended to accept the tender of Messrs. Glover and Co." On a division, the original motion was carried.

We hear that the Thakore of Morvi intends taking a trip to Europe in April next, under the charge of Captain Salmon.

The *Indu Prakash*:—We hear that Sir Richard Temple has, after all, with his usual readiness, written his views on the necessity of factory legislation for India. His Excellency, it is said, recommends in a minute that the Bill as now drafted by the Government of India and sent to the Local Governments for opinion and suggestion be passed, and that the operation of it, when passed, be left to the Medical Department. If this is all true, the philanthropic advocates of Indian factory legislation may well rejoice, and Manchester may well congratulate herself on the fact that the influence she exerted over the State Secretary for India has not gone in vain. We are sorry that Sir Richard's recommendation that the Bill be passed is not consistent with the views he is said to have expressed to many of the managers of the different factories he visited and inspected in Bombay a month ago. He is reported to have said that he saw nothing to complain of in the condition and appearance of the mill operatives. Perhaps His Excellency has thought to fit to adopt this course on the ground that it is useless to enter his protest against a Bill which the Secretary of State for India has distinctly told the Supreme Government shall be passed as early as possible, no matter what Lord Lytton and others care to think and say about the necessity and effects of that Bill. This is killing India not for Manchester but with Manchester! By the by, while in Calcutta a strong agitation is being raised against the Bill, in Bombay there is a dead silence on the matter, whereas the Bill will tell on this city more than on any other place in India.

Jallalabad, from what we (*Pioneer*) hear privately, is not likely to prove a healthy station. Even now the sun at midday makes anything but a helmet uncomfortable, and the British occupants are apprehensively wondering what it will be like in May or June. The opinion in camp appears to be that the force ought to be moved forward and settled under canvas as near Gandamak as possible. This course would have a political advantage,—besides giving the troops a better climate as the hot weather approaches,—as it would emphasize the fact that Yakub Khan has no authority on this side of Gandamak among the Ghilzai Chiefs.

The *Statesman*, we see, still holds to the suicide story. Our contemporary asks:—"What could be more ridiculous than to ask us to accept official denials in the columns of another journal, of information that has appeared in our own, when we have no means whatever of knowing the real value of these denials? They have never come to this journal at all; and while it may be very proper for the *Englishman* to accept the authority he relies upon, it is simply childish to ask us to do so, as he must himself see upon reflection."

The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that each Local Government and each Department of the Government of India is competent to sanction the grant, to an officer deputed to serve on a commission of special enquiry assembled at a distance from his head quarters, of deputation allowance equal to one-fifth of his salary up to a maximum of Rs. 10 a day, for the entire period of his absence from his head-quarters on such duty, in addition to actual travelling expenses.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The kitmutgar who made a determined attempt on his own life after his murderous attack on Mrs. Gordon is still in a critical state, but the report of his death is entirely unfounded. No magisterial enquiry can be made for some time to come yet, and there is a very general hope expressed that this man may not escape the punishment he merits, and which he would escape if his life were not prolonged.

The friends and admirers of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir will find a very interesting paper in the November issue of the journal of the National Indian Association, the writer of which sketches the worthy Knight as he was "at home," and gives us a picture of his daily life which was as unique in its simplicity as it was original in character. The paper we refer to was written by Mr. Behramjee Merwanjee Malabari, who is not unknown to the public as a young gentleman who is a capable and rising writer, and who has already achieved no inconsiderable fame by his volume of verse under the title of "The Indian Muse in English Garb"—a book which has been commended by some eminent literary men. Another paper which he has contributed to the same journal is on the "Indian Mother-in-law," who, it seems, is a relative to be far more dreaded in Oriental than in European families. On this subject he is moved to great vigour of writing, and the display of much genuine humour besides. The independence he exhibits can hardly be relished by the narrow and orthodox people among whom he mixes, and his exposure of the senseless prejudices which he sees environ native society in general is calculated to effect much good.

The *Statesman* has the following about the widows of Sir Jung Bahadur:—A curious pilgrim party is now proceeding through the country, visiting its most sacred shrines. It consists of the relicts of the late Jung Bahadur, with other ladies of the Nepaul Court, attended by a numerous retinue, and escorted, we believe, by a brother of the late Prime Minister of our Goorkha neighbour. This strange party crossed the holy river on their return from Mozufferpore, at Ganges Bank opposite Barrh, from the riverside terminus of the Tirhoot State Railway, by which they had come down in a special train; and the site of their crossing presented a strange scene, with its motley crowd, and their strange observances. A special steamer was waiting to receive the party, who left their carriages and walked over the sand under a gorgeous canopy, completely hiding them from view, and upheld by six mighty bearers. The ghat was entirely cleared for their passage, but when the ladies reached the jetty they emerged from their moving tent, and walked exposed to the steamer waiting to receive them. They were all dressed in the most beautiful and vari-coloured Chinese and Japanese silks, and not a few seemed fairly prepossessing. As they left the shore, the escort fired a salute; and as a propitiation to the gods, handfuls of rupees were thrown into the river from both sides of the jetty, as the party was walking across it. This magnificent largesse seemed to have the desired effect, for no casualty attended the stoppage of the steamer in mid-stream, for the bathing of the pilgrims, who were all safely despatched from the other side in a special train by the E. I. Railway Company on their way to Bombay. A couple of hundred coolies, who had been interested spectators of the scene from various vantage points on the bank, made a unanimous rush into the water on the disappearance of the last red coat, and began busily seeking for the food thrown to their gods, nothing undeterred by the sacrilegious nature of their performance. Many ancient Nepaulese coins were thus recovered.

The *Pioneer*:—During the summer, it will be remembered, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Dr. Townsend, accompanied by Dr. Planck, made a tour of inquiry through the districts of the North-West affected by the heavy mortality of the early part of the year. The Famine Commission, however, is desirous of obtaining more information on the subject, especially in view of the fact that a high rate of mortality continued to prevail, in certain districts, during September and October 1878. And the Famine Commission is in a hurry for its information, asking that the results may be furnished by the end of February. Now the area over which the inquiry will have to be carried is very extensive, comprising fully a third of these provinces. It is hardly possible that an exhaustive inquiry can be made in the time specified. However, in order that as much may be done as possible, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined that the investigation shall be carried on simultaneously in three different localities. In Rohilkund, Captain Pitcher will conduct the proceedings; in the Lucknow and Roy Bareilly divisions, Mr. W. C. Benett, and in the Agra division, Mr. D. Roberts. The attention of these officers will be specially directed to ascertain the real rate and character of the mortality in the period referred to, with reference to the sex, age, and condition in life of those who died and the causes of the mortality. They will also endeavour to ascertain what is the explanation of the difference in results in adjoining districts of the same division, or in adjoining circles of the same district. In some circles the rate of mortality was no greater than in ordinary years, while in adjoining circles it was excessively high. The mystery involved in contrasts of this kind is one which the inquiring officers will specially seek to unravel. They will also endeavour to ascertain what is ordinarily the cause and nature of the mortality that takes place between the cutting of the *rabi* crop and the end of October, and what connection there may be between these causes and those that operated to produce the high mortality of the cold weather of 1877-78. The Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces is at present engaged in an important inquiry into the nature and cause of the fever which has been fatally prevalent in the Agra and Muttra districts since October, and it is desirable that this inquiry should not be interrupted, but as soon as possible he will join the camp of one of the officers mentioned above, and do what he can to promote their undertaking.

"The Week" (*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*):—Ribald jesters have often been accustomed to say that for schoolboys and policemen there was in addition to the Mosaic tables an eleventh commandment, which ran as follows, "When you tell a lie, tell a good one, and stick to it." Modern experience seems to show that this precept now extends beyond school boys and policemen, varied perhaps to the extent, "when you publish false news, publish something sensational, likely to damage those you hate, and though contradicted on the best authority, stick to it." Such at any rate has been the course adopted this week by a Calcutta journalist with regard to the report that the Viceroy had received a telegram that Shere Ali had committed suicide, which has been denied on the best authority, that of an authorised communication from the Viceroy himself, but which the journalist still adheres to as a fact. It is not, perhaps, a matter of much importance whether Shere Ali has committed suicide or not. The *Indian Mirror* asserts, evidently half believing the present report, though it recommends that further discussion of the matter had better be dropped, that he had on a previous occasion made an attempt to drown himself in a tank, and was only rescued through some of his attendants hearing a splashing in the water. But at present Shere Ali has to a great extent passed out of current events; and though Russia may use him as a catspaw hereafter, should circumstances prove favourable, his fate, one way or the other, is now of little importance. But it strikes me that it is of some importance to the much-maligned Press of India that those who have the control over any of its organs should behave at any rate as one gentleman would to another, even setting aside, as in this case, the relative positions of the two men whose veracity is called in question. And their relative positions, I do not mean socially, may be shortly summarised as follows. The one has no interest in concealing the fact of the receipt of the news of Shere Ali's suicide, as either politically or personally it would not affect him one iota. The other, having published the false news, how obtained he has not yet disclosed, though at one time he expressed his readiness to do so, has a good deal to lose in being convicted as the disseminator of false news, which he has not the honesty to admit to be false when told so on the highest authority. How he obtained the news will, no doubt, come out sooner or later. Already the *National Paper*, which firmly believes the report, and says, "the *Statesman's* version seems to be the most correct," can tell us, in fact does tell us, where the news was obtained, for the editor writes, "we do not wish to bring any person into trouble, but we are in a position to state that the intelligence, as communicated to the *Statesman*, was actually communicated to a gentleman of the press by a subordinate Government servant." But there is also another version of the story going about Calcutta, which has received more general credence than that of the native paper. This is, that a former employe in the *Statesman's* office concocted the news, and then, for a consideration, persuaded a "subordinate Government servant" to communicate it to the "gentlemen of the press" in Chauringhi. If this version is true, it would be easy enough for the editor to admit that, clever as he may think himself, he has been sold on this occasion, and to apologise to the nobleman and public whom he has insulted and deceived. I must say that this is not a pleasant subject to write about, but as it is one which has been more talked about than any other in Calcutta during the last week, I have felt bound to mention it somewhat lengthily.

The *Daily Telegraph*:—Whatever political results—and they must be considerable—flow from the Afghan War, it is certain that we shall largely increase thereby our stock of exact geographical and topographical knowledge. Nor are these the least essential elements in the settlement of an intricate problem. No system of defence can be sound which does not include a correct appreciation of offensive possibilities, and neither can be formed without precise, detailed information, not merely of routes, but of people, products, climate, and soil. Hitherto, though traversed by armies and travellers, no part of Afghanistan has been subjected to a thoroughly scientific examination. The space, for example, lying nearest to our boundaries, and included between the Safed Koh and Quetta, is, to a large extent, a sealed book, some parts never having been visited at all; while north of the Kabul River, and excepting a mere fringe bordering the Indus, the country is unexplored. Swat, Bajour, Chitral, not to speak of Kafiristan, are virtually unknown. The Khyber Pass and the broadish valley west of Daka, together with a portion of the Kurram, tracks in the Waziri region, as well as something of the southern uplands and plains, have come more or less under our cognizance. We have, however, no exhaustive account of any one district. Even near Peshawur the troops engaged in punishing the predatory Afridis are making new discoveries. The existence of practicable paths across the White Mountain chain are only beginning to be suspected. The connection between the defiles west of Gundamuck and the head waters of the Kurram, and the probable routes running thence to Ghazni, are matters of mere speculation. How far the Gomal Pass annually traversed by the Povindah traders, is available for an army, remains to be proved, while with the principal gaps in the Sulieman range to the south we are only partially acquainted. No doubt the expeditionary forces employed to chastise plunderers have, from time to time, picked up much valuable information; but, as a whole, the great frontier tract over which the Kabul rulers exercised a precarious sway is an open field for the explorer and surveyor. Now the operations recently begun afford opportunities by which the Indian engineers who accompany the columns will not be slow to profit. In that sense the war against Shere Ali may be described as a "scientific expedition," a phrase which, when applied to military movements, on a greater or lesser scale, was readily invented by Russia to cover her Central Asiatic encroachments.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Since Mr. Goldwin Smith's recent visit to Europe and his return to his "adopted country," he has not apparently improved in urbanity and good-temper. It has been Mr. Goldwin Smith's fate to suffer the pain of parting with a long succession of illusions. Failing to become a political notability here (in spite of the advantage he derived from being almost singular at the time in his personal vituperation of Mr. Disraeli), he betook himself to the United States; but he soon found that the political "machinemen" did not wish to be instructed in politics by an English professor. The American people in general regarded his abuse of English institutions and his adulation of Republicanism with some curiosity but more contempt. He next migrated to Canada, where the party whose cause he espoused has come signally to grief. His brief visit to England was marred by the perception of the fact that the Liberalism which is anxious to get rid of the colonies, and which even after San Stefano could not refrain from crying havoc upon "the Turk," is not much appreciated by the constituencies at present. To Mr. Goldwin Smith the recent majorities of the Conservative Government must appear a blasphemy of events. He is again back in Canada, where, though professedly a fierce free-trader, he has supported Sir John Macdonald's Protectionist policy because he thinks it tends to develop a "National" (*i. e.*, Separatist) feeling in Canada. The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor General, on the other hand, tends to foster the Imperial feeling, and accordingly Mr. Goldwin Smith denounces it as an attempt "to flunkeyize the New World." A more mischievous specimen of this professor's politics is a letter printed in the New York *Nation*, in which he attacks the exaction of the Halifax indemnity—"an absurd and humiliating fine," as he calls it, "imposed by a distant Power on the inhabitants of this continent." To appreciate the significance of this language we must remember that Mr. Goldwin Smith is writing in Canada, and in the name of the Canadians, to a New York journal. He can hardly have been ignorant that the fine, if exacted by England, was not received by her. It is due, and will be paid, to the Canadians and the people of Newfoundland, who were in exclusive and beneficial possession of the rights granted to the United States by the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Goldwin Smith talks of the "natural franchises of the inhabitants of the American continent" as if there were something of the kind that gave the New England fishermen the right to fish in the territorial waters of the colonies. The loosest juristic philosophy of American writers, the most daring sophistry of the 'cutest Yankee lawyers, never ventured to set up such a claim. From this position, however, Mr. Goldwin Smith fearlessly advances to a theory which almost dwarfs the Monroe doctrine. We quote it without a word of comment:—"The northern and southern sections," he says, "of the continent are the commercial complements of each other. Nature has joined them; an evil policy keeps them asunder. We pour derision on the popes of old for presuming by their ecclesiastical authority to mete out this hemisphere and set bounds beyond which enterprise and colonization were not to pass. Our posterity will perhaps look with the same feeling upon the pretension of a European Government to draw a line, for its political purposes, across this continent, and to say that the people of the two portions shall not enjoy their commercial advantages in common."

The Clyde Shipbuilding Trade.—There were launched during the year 1878 by the thirty-five firms carrying on business from Glasgow to Greenock, 236 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 222,353 tons. This is an increase of 52,614 tons over the preceding year, 47,500 tons over 1876, and 10,500 tons over the year 1875; but a decrease of 8,023 tons as compared with 1872, 10,600 tons as compared with 1873, and a falling off to the extent of 40,106 tons as compared with 1874. The following is the tonnage for the last twenty years: 1878, 222,353; 1877, 169,710; 1876, 174,824; 1875, 211,824; 1874, 262,430; 1873, 232,926; 1872, 230,347; 1871, 196,229; 1870, 180,401; 1869, 192,310; 1868, 169,571; 1867, 108,024; 1866, 124,513; 1865, 153,932; 1864, 178,505; 1863, 123,262; 1862, 69,967; 1861, 66,801; 1860, 47,833; 1859, 35,709. The Clyde shipping trade is described as at present passing through an ordeal of the most trying nature. For months past the amount of work on hand has been diminishing, and the booking of new orders has almost ceased. A proportionate amount of work has not been secured to fill the vacancies caused by launches, and the result of the past year's activity in completing vessels has been a legacy of half, and in many instances wholly empty yards. Several firms have been compelled to put their works on short time, and to reduce their establishments very considerably, while a reduction of wages to the extent of 7½ per cent. has been put in force. In the various towns the river the number of unemployed is very great, and much destitution exists. The chief characteristics of the year have been shortened hours of labour, diminished establishments, reduced wages, and a large output, with almost no work secured to replace it on the stocks.

The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* explains how the Calcutta Theatrical Company, who were thrown on their beam ends by the bankruptcy of Mr. Anderson, have been helped out of their difficulties. He says:—"But it is near Christmas time, and as in so many of the stories in Christmas books, there was a good fairy ready to come to their relief in the person of Dave Carson, whose minstrel entertainments were about to come to a close, and who had the Theatre Royal ready to receive them. So the Corinthians, deprived of one chief, have found another and a new home, and through of course, they will all suffer a severe loss, for Dave cannot be expected to give them return passages, which were included in their original agreements, they will all be able to lay by something towards that desired object, and I have no doubt that the generous Calcutta public will materially assist them thereto whenever they take their benefit. It was certainly fortunate for the company that they found in their emergency any one willing to deal with them so liberally as Dave has done, for he pays the rent of the theatre and all expenses, including the orchestra, before the curtain, and shares the receipts equally with the members of the company. To put it more plainly, suppose a thousand rupees are taken at the doors, Dave gets five hundred and the company five hundred, but wilst the latter have no expenses to meet, the rent, gas and other payments come out of Dave's share, and on a bad night, when the theatre, as is too often the case, only presents a "beggarly array of empty benches," Dave is bound to be a loser I have gone folly into the matter, as I have heard some persons accuse Dave of having made a very good bargain for himself, when the fact is that he has taken all the risk with but a small chance of profit, whilst the Calcutta public get the benefit of the performances of a capital theatrical company for the rest of the season, as they had expected, though of course Dave does not extend his liberality to the season ticket-holders at the other theatre."

Rose Legends.—In the neighbourhood of Jerusalem is a pleasant valley which still bears the name of Solomon's Rose Garden, and where, according to a Mohammedan myth, a compact was made between the Wise Man and the genii of the Morning Land, which was writ, not in blood, like the bond between Faust and Mephistopheles, nor in gall, like our modern treaties, but with saffron and rosewater upon the petals of white roses. In the Catholic Tyrol, in the present day, betrothed swains are expected to carry a rose during the period of their betrothal, as a warning to young maidens of their engaged state. Roses have played and still play an important part in popular usages in many other parts of the world. In Germany young girls deck their hair with white roses for their confirmation, their entrance into the world, and when at the end of life's career, the aged grandmother departs to her eternal rest, a last gift, in the shape of a rose-garland, is laid upon her bier. Julius Cæsar, it is recorded, was fain to hide his baldness at the age of thirty with the produce of the Roman rose-gardens, as Anacreon hid the snows of eighty under a wreath of roses. At Mid-Lent the Pope sends a golden rose to particular churches or crowned heads whom he designs as especially to honour. Martin Luther wore a rose at his girdle. In these instances the rose serves as a symbol of ecclesiastical wisdom. A rose was figured on the heads-man's axe of the Vehmgericht. Many orders, fraternities, and societies have taken the rose as their badge. The "Rosicrucians" may be instanced. The "Society of the Rose," of Hamburg, an association of learned ladies of the seventeenth century, is a less known example. It was divided into four sections, the Roses, the Lilies, the Violets, and the Pinks. The holy Medardus instituted in France the custom of "La Rosiere," by which, in certain localities, a money gift and a crown of roses was bestowed on the devoutest and most industrious maiden in the commune. The infamous Duke de Chatres established an "Order of the Rose," with a diametrically opposite intention, the avowed object being the undermining of female virtue. At Treviso, a curious rose-feast is or was, held annually. A castle was erected with tapestry and silken hangings, and defended by the best-born maidens in the city against the attacks of the young bachelors, almonds, nutmegs, roses, and squirts filled with rose-water being the ammunition freely used on both sides.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played this evening at the Esplanade bandstand by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers:—

March	Follow on	Schmuck.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Trio and Quartett	Attila	Verdi.
Valse	Visionen	Gung'l.
Selection	A Night in Berlin	Hartmann.
Galop (Vocal)	Always Joyful	Hecker.

The amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 16th Jan. was Rs. 46,67,253.

The Rookminibai Dispensary at Callian.—During the year 1878, 4,662 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 4,597 were new admissions (including 34 indoor patients), of which 3,803 were cured, 791 absented, 6 died, and 59 are still under treatment. This includes 65 remaining from last year.

Theft of a Watch.—A cart driver, named Sookoor Crustus, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver watch belonging to Sookdave Thackoorpursad, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cheating.—Two noted characters, named Gunnoo Rama and Tookia Pandoo, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of cheating one Crishnee, woman, by dishonestly inducing her to deliver over a pair of silver bangles. The prisoners being old offenders, they were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft at the Berkley Buildings.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Abdool Curreem, a painter, and Hamed Hajee, a hawker, were charged, prisoner No. 1 with committing theft of sundry articles, consisting of a gold Albert chain with a gold sovereign and ring attached, a pair of spectacles, ear-rings, &c., the property severally of Messrs. Walker, Budd, and Poynter, residing at the Berkley Buildings, Byculla, and prisoner No. 2 with receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or fraudulently obtained. From the evidence it appears that prisoner No. 1 was engaged about a month ago by the G. I. P. Railway Company to paint the Berkley Buildings, when he had access to the apartments of the complainants, from whence the said property was stolen. Information was given to the police, and upon enquiries by a detective the said property was traced in the possession of the hawker, and who, upon being confronted with prisoner No. 1, identified him as the man from whom he had purchased the said articles. Prisoner No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to be flogged twenty stripes and to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT S. S. TENASSERIM.

The Indian Government s. s. Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain H. A. Street, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with drafts and details, 8 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, 108 rank and file, 2 women, and 5 European children also 142 rank and file, of the 3rd N. I., 276 public followers, and 70 native followers, and 15 horses. The following is the list of officers:—Major Chambers, 39th Regt., Captain Dean-Pitt, Lieut. Whiteford, Sappers and Miners, Lieut. Foster, 2-15th Regt., 2nd Lieut. Colborne and 2nd Lieut. Thompson, 83rd Regt., Captain Heath, 3rd Native Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Cherry, 1st Light Cavalry.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following among others cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

DYABHOY TAPIDASS AND ANOTHER vs. NANCHUND KESRICHUND.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity for the defendant, the hearing of the case was postponed for a month.

LALJEE VERJEE vs. MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE KHUMBATTA.

Mr. Jardine, for the plaintiff, said the summons had not been served on the defendant. A month's postponement was granted.

LALLJEE NARRONJEE AND OTHERS vs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas for the plaintiffs, asked for three weeks' time to amend the plaint by adding the names of other defendants to those already on the record. The application was not opposed and was granted.

JAIRAJ MACOONJEE AND OTHERS vs. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiff—the defendant in person. The hearing was by consent postponed for a week on the ground that an amicable settlement was anticipated.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK vs. MARIA DE SOUZA.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, for the defendant's widow, consented to a decree against the assets of the intestate, but applied for his client's costs on the ground that she had succeeded in getting the claim reduced from Rs. 39,000 to Rs. 26,000. His Lordship gave a decree against the estate of the deceased for Rs. 26,614 with interest at 5 per cent per annum from 24th October 1870, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment. The matter was referred to the Commissioner to take an account of deceased's estate, making all just allowances. Further costs and further directions reserved.

BHANNA HEERA AND OTHERS vs. EMNABAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, for the defendant, stated that his client had filed a written statement and disputed the plaintiffs' claim. After some discussion, the case was transferred to the long cause list.

MATHURADAS LOWJEE vs. THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, for the plaintiff, stated that on Friday last an order was made by Mr. Justice Green for the winding up of the company, and a provisional liquidator had been appointed. It was ordered that this suit be not further proceeded with without the leave of the court. Leave was reserved to the plaintiff to apply as advised.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 14th January.

General Remarks.—Nothing worthy of note has occurred in Madras during the week; nor has there been any material change in the Bombay Presidency, where rain still holds off. In Mysore the standing crops continue to be good and prices are stationary. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the rabi are as yet on the whole fair, but rain has not fallen and is wanted in the northern districts; prices continue high. In Berar the prospects of the rabi are favourable. In Central India rain has fallen only at Gwalior and Goona, and in Rajputana there has been a slight and insufficient fall at Jeypore alone; the want of rain is still much felt. In Bengal the rainfall has been confined to a few districts and was very insignificant; except, as before in Sarun and Chumparun, general prospects remain satisfactory, but if rain does not fall speedily the rabi harvest in many parts of the Patna division will be deficient. A slight shower of rain fell in Assam where prospects are good. The harvest in British Burma is nearly complete. In the N. W. Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen throughout the Agra division and in the Jhansi, Lucknow and Sitapur districts, also in Kumaun; this has been very beneficial, but more rain is much needed. In the Punjab the weather has continued to be cloudy, but up to the 14th instant there had been no rain, which is now greatly required.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the Week ending Jan. 15.

Benares, 14th January.—Rain badly wanted. Dry crops beginning to suffer.

Allahabad, 14th.—No change.

Jhansi, 15th.—Rain four tenths on 13th; fall, though slight, will do immense good to rabi.

Agra, 14th.—Light rain throughout division, which has done much good.

Meerut, 15th.—No rain. Prospects unchanged.

Bareilly, 15th.—No change. Rain much wanted.

Kumaun, 11th.—Rain much wanted, but there is early prospect of rain coming.

Lucknow, 15th.—Two-tenths rain at Sudder.

Sitapur, 15th.—Rain needed.

Fyzabad, 15th.—No rain in week. Irrigation continues.

Partabgarh, 13th.—No rain. Prospects good, but rain much needed.

Summary.—Rain in parts, which has done much good. More much wanted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·889
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·2
Dew Point	61·2
Relative humidity of Air	·61
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—3).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	63·0
General Direction of Wind	NNE, N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	304

INSTALLATION OF THE THAKOR SAHEB OF MORVI.

Jareja Shri Waghji, Thakor Saheb of Morvi, was placed on the Gadi at Morvi on 1st January 1879 on the termination of his minority. Major C. Wodehouse, first Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Hallar Prant, as representative of the Political Agent, accompanied by Captain Hancock, Assistant Political Agent, in charge of the Jhalawad Prant, Rao Bahadur Shambhuprasad, Joint Administrator, and conducted by Harbhamji, the younger brother of the Thakor, arrived at the Darbar at noon under a salute of 11 guns. In the Darbar Room were collected the Raj Saheb Wankaner, the Thakor of Churs, Partapsing, Talukdar of Gaoridar, and a large assembly of native gentlemen including the kinsmen and officers of the Thakor Saheb and the Agency officials. Major Stopford, H. M's 2nd Light Cavalry, Captain Morris, 7th N. I., and Lieut Alban, 7th N. I., were also present at the Darbar at the invitation of the Thakor Saheb. The Assistant Political Agent addressed the Thakor Saheb as follows:—

Thakor Saheb,—As representative of the Political Agent I have been desired by him to address you as follows:—When your father, the late Thakor of Morvi, died in 1870, you were a boy of 13 years of age, and the British Government, in accordance with usage in similar cases, handed over your State to the care of a Joint Administration acting under the supervision of the Political Agent, and charged themselves with your education and that of your younger brother. The trust is now fulfilled, and the pleasure has now devolved on me as representing the Political Agent, and in accordance with the orders of Government, of placing you in full possession of your authority. You will not come legally of age until the 5th May next, but Government has acceded to your request and has had much pleasure in anticipating to the date of the assumption on your part of full authority in recognition of the willingness shown by you to profit by the education which has been provided for you. It so happened that the Rajkumar College was established in the very year that Morvi came under direct management. You were therefore one of the first pupils in that institution, and for 6 years had the great advantage of being under Mr. Macnaghten's kind and beneficent care. After leaving the College, you travelled through India with Captain Humfrey, and had your mind and experience enlarged by visiting the great cities and States of Hindustan. During the time that Government was endeavouring to fit you for the duties of the station you are now called upon to fill, the State has been ruled with care and prudence by the gentlemen selected for that purpose. The form of Government selected was that of a joint administration, and was entrusted to Rao Bahadur Shambhuprasad, Laxmilal and Mr. Jhunjhahbai Sakhidas. Under the care of these gentlemen the revenues have steadily increased, works of utility in the shape of roads, tanks and wells, court-houses and district Darbari buildings, jails, police lines, and school-houses have been constructed. Dispensaries have been established, education has spread, a revenue survey has been inaugurated and partially carried to completion, and the judicial administration has been improved and systematized. The reserve balance which, at the time of your father's death, was Rupees 8,94,959 now stands at Rupees 18,79,802 in spite of bad seasons, and the expenditure necessitated last year in connection with relief works. You have therefore an ample command of funds, and Government has every right to expect that you will use the large sum now entrusted to you in the further development of the resources of your State, and in the construction of works which will not only be a source of profit to yourself, but will also add to the welfare of your people, and will be a further bond of connection between Morvi and the great and powerful British Empire. You are not entering on the duties of your statoin entirely unprepared to discharge them properly. You have now been associated with Rao Bahadur Shambhuprasad as Joint Administrator for the last 15 months, and it was partly in consequence of a favourable report on the way you have endeavoured to perform your share in the administration, that Government determined on entrusting you with the sole charge on this day—a day ever to be remembered in the annals of the country as the one on which Her Most Gracious Majesty was pleased to assume the title of Empress of India. I am requested by the Acting Political Agent to state that it would have given him great pleasure to have been present on this occasion for the purpose of installing you in person, but other duties connected with this day are detaining him in a distant part of the Province. He has therefore deputed me to represent him and to convey to you his warmest congratulations on this auspicious event. You have nominated as your Karbhari Rao Bahadur Popat Velji, a gentlemen who has had much experience in native States, and who has earned the approbation of Government and the Political Agency in connection with services performed in the neighbouring State of Nawanagar. While it is hoped that he will justify his selection, you must bear in mind that the responsibility for the proper conduct of affairs will rest with you. You are doubtless acquainted with the noble words of advice and caution addressed by Mr. Peile to your friend and school companion Maharaja Takhatsingji, the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar, on the occasion of his installation on the 5th April last. This address applies equally to you and you will do well to lay it to heart, and abide by its counsels. Your father, the late Thakor Saheb Rawaji, had the reputation of being a wise and successful administrator, and I cannot conclude this address better than by exhorting you to follow in his footsteps. Carry out the good works inaugurated during the administration. Do justice and love mercy. Fulfil the promise of your early years—and may God give you strength to perform your duties aright.

And now, Thakor Saheb, I may perhaps be allowed to add a few words of my own to those spoken by direction of the Political Agent. I feel myself very fortunate in being deputed to the honour of placing you this day on the Gadi; for many years past I have known you as a boy at the College and that acquaintance has ripened into friendship, and be assured, I shall never fail to look on your future career with a lively interest. Your State has been under management for you for exactly eight years, and the following brief rasumo will show you in short detail what can be done in such a period by careful and honest management. Notwithstanding a large expenditure on the marriages of yourself and your brother, on your tour in India, and your donation to the Rajkumar College, the reserve balance has more than doubled, the annual revenue has increased 25 per cent., the number of schools has been trebled, three new hospitals have been opened, 500 new masonry wells have been sunk, and three large *bands* for irrigation constructed; your town has been improved, and trade encouraged, and by means of a court to which your State subscribes all your disputes with your Bhayats have, during the period of Joint Administration, been finally settled and determined. The system of collection of land revenue has not been altered, though simplified and improved, and thus by a share of your revenue being taken in produce you have a personal interest in promoting the welfare of your subjects. Set up some such standard of improvement for yourself and make up your mind that the next eight years shall show equally good results. You have informed me that it is your intention in commemoration of this auspicious day to bridge the fine river on which your capital is situated, also to establish alms-houses for those unable through physical causes to earn their own living. This I shall have much pleasure in communicating to the Political Agent. I must add no more beyond expressing my own best wishes, and I am sure, those of every one in this large assembly that you may have a long prosperous and happy reign.

The Thakor Saheb then made the following reply:—

Major Wodehouse,—It is with feelings of sincere gratitude that I have to thank the British Government for entrusting me with the sole charge of my State, which has hitherto been so ably managed and taken care of during my minority, since the death of my lamented father, by the Joint Administrators Rao Bahadur Shumbhuprasad Laxmilal and Azam Jhunjhabhai Sakhidas. I have also to tender my best and sincere thanks to Government and those officers who recommended me for being invested with the full authority of my State four months earlier than the date on which I actually come of age. I admit, Sir, that the Rajkumar College, where I received training, and my travels in India have done me much benefit, and I feel highly obliged to Mr. Macnaghten and Captain Humfrey for the great care and trouble they bestowed on me while I was under their charge. My visit to the large cities and States of Northern India has, I hope, tended to enlarge my mind and enlighten my views and impress upon me what should be the duties of a ruler. I am well aware that the Morvi State has advanced and prospered during the Joint Administration, under the special care of Rao Bahadur Shumbhuprasad, an able, old, and experienced officer of the British Government, and Azam Jhunjhabhai Sakhidas, a resident of Morvi. It is very gratifying to me to observe that after defraying the customary, ordinary, and extraordinary State and other expenses and also charges befitting the dignity of this State, a large balance of nearly 20 lacs has been handed over to me. Many are the improvements and changes that have been inaugurated by these gentlemen and they all point to the advancement and prosperity of my Taluka. And I have to offer my sincere thanks to those officers, and especially to Rao Bahadur Shumbhuprasad, who has taken the more active portion of the administration, for the care he has taken for the prosperity of my State and my own personal good. I have now to perfect some of those improvements, and to perpetuate the others; and I wish and intend to follow and to act according to the good advice given me by the Acting Political Agent and yourself, and make use of the revenue of the State chiefly in its improvements and for the welfare of my subjects. I am confident that Rao Bahadur Popat Velji, whom I have chosen for my Karbhari, and who, as Colonel Barton mentions, is a gentleman of much experience in Native States, and one who has earned the approbation of Governmet and the Political Agency in connection with the neighbouring State of Nawanagar, will justify his selection, but at the same time I fully bear in mind that the responsibility for the proper management of my State rests with me. I may, however, be allowed to state here that from the time I have been associated in the Joint Administration, I consider, that I have to a certain extent taken upon myself this responsibility. And the experience acquired in these fifteen months by working with an able and zealous officer as my guide and tutor, will, I am sure, make my future path easier and facilitate my labours hereafter. I have read with care and attention Mr. Peile's speech to the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar on his taking charge of his State. And it would not be out of place to mention here, that I always remember the care taken of myself and my State, and the good counsel given to me from time to time by Colonel Anderson, Mr. Peile, and Captain Salmon. I am sorry those officers are not present on this memorable occasion, but I am deeply grateful to them for all that they have done. I have also to render my special thanks to Colonel Barton, Acting Political Agent, both for his congratulations and for recommending within a short time of his taking office, that I should be entrusted with the entire charge of my State on this day, one which will always be happily associated in our minds as the anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty's assumption of the title of Kaiser-i-Hind or Empress of India. I acknowledge with pleasure the praises of my late father as a wise and successful ruler. I have also read the reports of former officers wherein favourable mention has been made of my State and my ancestors, and I am well aware of the rank and influence Morvi has held since those days. And I only wish and pray that Providence may enable me to preserve and perpetuate that influence and to maintain always the most friendly and loyal relations with the British Government. This being the first occasion on which I can express myself as ruler of the State, I would take the opportunity of acknowledging with heartfelt gratitude the honour which has, during my minority, been conferred by that Government in sanctioning a salute of eleven guns for Morvi, showing the estimation and honour in which that State is held by Paramount Power. As on the one hand I am sorry that Colonel Barton has not been able to be present on this eventful occasion and perform the ceremonies of installation with his own hands, I am glad on the other that you have been appointed to act as his representative for doing which please accept my best acknowledgments. I cannot conclude this short reply, Major Wodehouse, without making special mention of the trouble you have taken to come to Morvi at an early date, and help me to arrange matters suitably beforehand. And I have again to thank you for this and for the friendly encouragement given me by you, and all now present including yourself for the good and kind wishes for my future prosperity which you have been good enough to express.

The Thakor Saheb then descended from his chair of State and meeting the Assistant Political Agent and the other officers standing on the carpet, received their congratulations. The Chief then conducted the Assistant Political Agent to a couch on the dais and placed him on his right hand. After conversation, *atar* and *pan* were distributed and the Assistant Political Agent took leave of the Thakor Saheb and left the Darbar with the political and other officers present, under a salute of 11 guns.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

GENERAL JENKINS' EXPEDITION AGAINST SHERGARH.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent writes from Jellalabad, under date 12th January:—

It was not thought that any hill tribe was out raiding, but on Friday afternoon an appeal for assistance was made by the headmen of the village of Serai, in Kamah, some eight miles over the Kabul River, who stated to Major Cavagnari that the hill Momunds of Baizai had come down and plundered the place, carrying off a great deal of property. These acts were instigated by the Chief of Ghosta, who had refused to come in, and at the same time it was learnt that the Sayids of Shergarh, in Kamah, had connived at the raids, and had given food and shelter to the Momunds. It was seen that a good opportunity was afforded of arresting the Sayids, whose influence for evil on the surrounding people was very great, and it was hoped that any force sent out might be so secretly pushed into Kamah that they could fulfil a two-fold purpose: to bring in the Sayids, and to disperse the raiders. A portion of the Frontier Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Jenkins, was placed at the disposal of Major Cavagnari by General Sir Sam Browne, and at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning they left camp and proceeded towards Kamah. The force consisted of 250 Guides' Infantry under Major Campbell, 50 Guides' Cavalry under Major Wigram Battye, and two guns of Latour's Mountain Battery. Captain Davidson, as representing the Quartermaster-General's Department, accompanied the party to make a rude survey of the route taken. Fording the Kabul River in the dark was not either a pleasant or safe matter, but with the aid of Guides all was got safely across. One or two officers had to swim their horses across, and three of the Guides were so benumbed with cold as to be nearly insensible. The passage having been made, the road to Shergarh was taken, and the village was completely surprised. Two of the Sayids, at last, upon seeing the force approaching, suspected nothing and came out to meet it. They paid their respects in the most humble way, but could give no reasonable excuse why they had not come into camp as the other chiefs in the valley had done. Their complicity with the raiders was so well known, and their general feeling of hostility to us has so far been declared, that they were immediately ordered under arrest. Two others remained in another village close by, and upon the force marching upon this place they gave themselves up and were also placed under a guard. A notorious robber well-known in the valley was likewise arrested. While making these men prisoners it was noticed that one or two men were running away towards the hills, but it was not quite clear whether they were hostilely inclined or were mere peaceful villagers who had run away panic-stricken to a place of safety at the sight of the troops. In a little time, however, a large body of men, 200 or 300 strong, were seen gathering near the hills, carrying a red flag as a standard and retreating slowly upwards. They waved their swords and were so plainly defiant that Captain De Latour was ordered to open fire upon them as the cavalry could not pursue them up the mountains. The first shell, fired at about 1,500 yards' range, was beautifully directed; it burst just over the flag, cutting a hole in it and wounding one or two of the men near. The next shell burst close to the same spot, and the enemy then drew off rapidly, firing their muskets downwards at our troops as they scampered away. As not a shot reached the plain on which our men were standing, it was pretty conclusive that the Momunds had only smooth-bore matchlocks and not Enfield rifles. Some 40 or 50 men were bold enough to halt on a spur about 2,000 yards away, evidently thinking themselves in a place of safety, but a shell was thrown within 20 yards of them, and they retreated in the greatest confusion. The Khan of Besud had sent levies to co-operate with our troops, and his men came upon some of the raiders on the combination of this spur and exchanged shots with them. One Momund was killed in the skirmish. So complete had been the surprise that we recovered all the cattle carried away on the previous day. The force was on its way to Serai, where it was intended to spend the night, when Akhbar Khan, Chief of Myar, came forward and begged that the troops would accept his hospitality. He very generously cleared out his fort and entertained officers and men for the night, making everybody quite comfortable. The next morning the Momund residents of Kamah were summoned by Major Cavagnari and told that if they could not prevent their clansmen in the hills from raiding on the plains they had better go and join them, as they would not be allowed to remain in their villages. They agreed to use their influence in the way indicated, promising to resist by force any raid that might be again attempted. The troops then marched to Serai, which had been plundered two days before, and the inhabitants expressed their gratitude for the arrangements made for their future protection. The object of the little excursion having now been fully gained, the road to the Kabul River was taken, and, rafts being in readiness, the troops crossed the stream, and reached camp without mishap of any kind at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening. The five prisoners were brought in, and will, I suppose, be dealt with more as political offenders than as actual criminals, with the exception perhaps of the man known as a notorious robber. A party made up of 25 of the 10th Hussars and 100 men of the 20th P.N.I. went out past Ali Bogar and encamped near the river, as a support to the main body, but that their help was not needed. The whole business was perfectly managed, and as a surprise could not have been better carried out. The Sayids captured were men of local standing, who, by showing ill-will to us, might have influenced the tribes all around, and we have now finally rendered them impotent for mischief. The quietness with which our troops moved is sure to have a healthy effect upon any tribe bent upon raiding, as we have shown that in a few hours we can be in their country and can bring our artillery with us, an arm of which they have a most wholesome dread.

PERSIA AND THE WAR.

The part to be played by Persia in the present complications, upon her nothern and eastern borders, makes it not uninteresting to learn how the subject appears to the Persians themselves, as revealed in an article in a leading Persian newspaper, headed *Persia's Policy in the Afghan War*, of which our readers may like to see a translation:—

"Some newspapers assert that the Persian Government intends to assist Afghanistan with an armed force, in conformity with the desires and aims of Russia. Another and more obvious conjecture is that the example of the Russo-Turkish war has not been lost upon Persia, and that she means to prevent England from making a Bulgaria of Afghanistan, for the furtherance of ambitious designs similar to those which Russia effected at the expense of Turkish territory. There will be no reason for surprise, if these speculations find favour with politicians who are ignorant of the actual conditions and necessities of the case. But a shrewd examination of Persian policy and interests must convince us that both the above theories are very unlikely to be realised. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we shall never believe that Russia seriously entertains any present designs upon India, or that she contemplates pushing matters to a crisis in that quarter. Her grand object is Roumelia; and till she has satisfactorily disposed of *that*, she will attempt no advance in Central Asia. Of course, we shall continue to hear of exploring expeditions; and one can readily understand why Russia incited the Afghans to make themselves troublesome, when certain stipulations of the Treaties of Berlin and San Stefano were under discussion, in order that she might be the better enabled to gain her ends in the Balkan peninsula. But there is not the least reason to suppose that the Afghan war will involve any practical interference on the part of Russia. In all probability, England will attain the objects for which she has entered upon the war. Hostile action on the part of Persia is inconceivable, if only for the reason that we are bound to respect treaty obligations, in the observance of which the honour and interests of the Empire are alike concerned. We cannot declare war upon a friendly power without cause, nor can we consent to be the tool of the designs of others. It is impossible that Persia should adopt any policy towards Afghanistan which should be inimical to England, or which should be other than a policy of strict neutrality.

"There remains, to be sure, the question of Herat. A quarter of a century ago, when a Persian army reduced Herat, the English Government undertook the protection of Afghan interests, and, assuming a hostile tone, required the restitution of the city to Afghanistan, which was accordingly done in deference to their wishes. The English Government has been rightfully rewarded for their exertions, by the present hostile relations with Afghanistan. It may plausibly be contended that the present is a favourable opportunity for giving England a practical proof of her mistake, and for requiting her protection of Afghan interests than by our protection of them now. Not to speak, however, of other consideration dissuading us from such a course, there is a meanness about it which is unworthy of a great power like Persia. Much more reasonably might one speculate upon the probability that Persia will take advantage of the present war to despatch a force against Herat, with the purpose of annexing that city to Khorasan. Such a policy could readily be justified. All the world knows that the sole and simple reason for the restoration of Herat to Afghanistan, was the friendship entertained by England for the Amir. With the cessation of these friendly relations, the reason against the annexation of Herat must also cease. In truth, the English Government, now that they have become involved in war with Afghanistan, would doubtless be heartily glad to see Persia annex Herat, under a friendly understanding with themselves; and the more so, as they are uneasy at the prospect of an approximation of Persian policy to the views of Russia. In contradiction of the rumour of a Russian and Persian alliance, in hostility to England, there is a rumour of a private agreement between England and Persia, by which the former mistakes of English policy are to be corrected. We should say the latter rumour is the more probable of the two: but more probable than either is the belief that Persia will continue to observe neutrality and to cultivate friendly relations with all the powers which are its neighbours.

"We hear of the concentration of Persian troops in Khorasan. The numbers alleged, however, are too small to excite any apprehension that they are intended to oppose the English forces, or that they have any hostile significance whatever. There is nothing unusual in the establishment of a small corps of observation upon the frontier of a neighbouring kindom engaged in war; and, moreover, the recent intelligence of disturbances in Seistan and Beluchistan, renders such a measure just now peculiarly natural. The Government of Persia have too great a regard for the good name of the country to stoop to the meanness of attacking a neighbour in difficulties. They will continue to observe their present policy until the Afghan question is settled, and the objects of England have been attained. It will then be time enough to see what arrangement is to be made as regards Herat. Will the English Government insist upon Persia's relinquishing all claim to Herat, and upon keeping that door of India in the hands of an independent Ruler of Afghanistan? History affords abundant example of similar mistakes committed by great Powers."

We give the above extracts for what they are worth. They represent at least the speculations of educated Persians, and they serve to illustrate the large issues opened up by the Afghan question, in its present shape. One remarkable feature of the debate in Parliament, reported by the last mail, is the almost complete failure to appreciate these issues. The debate was concerned solely with the single issue of the justice or injustice of the war: an issue of vast importance, but not including the whole question. It was not, of course, the cue of the Government to direct attention to any other point. Their obvious policy is to minimise the effect of their conduct, so as to avoid a scare among the English public.—*Statesman.*

The following particulars as to the "marriage customs" in Turkey may prove interesting to the "heads" of large families:—The marriage feasts extend over a week, with much eating and drinking, and interludes of athletic sports for the men, whilst the womenkind fill up the time not occupied in cooking in inspecting the trousseau of the bride—a custom, by the way, not confined to barbaric races. The day before her wedding the bride is taken to the bath, accompanied by all her friends, and there in solemn ceremony submitted to the ordeal of soap-suds and scrubbing-brush. Her hair is made sleek with the oil of the daphne, her nails on feet and hands dyed brown with henna, and her skin *Rachelled* by the application of some pasty preparation. Lumps of sugar are broken over her head as a forecast of the sweets of matrimony, and when she at length emerges from the steaming chamber completely got up, she is met by a group of dancing girls, who conduct her to the banquet which closes the day's entertainment. The bridegroom, supported by his male friends and relations, has to undergo on his side, much about the same ordeal.—*Truth.*

APPOINTMENTS TO THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

It has hitherto been a source of congratulation with men of all parties at home and in India, that the real Government of India rested, not so much upon individual Viceroys, as upon officials of vast and varied experience, trained in the same school, and holding the highest offices for full terms. A Viceroy might indeed give an impulse in a particular direction, but he would represent rather a powerful than a permanent and persistent influence. The men behind him, the great officials whose names scarcely transpire, are, and ought to be, the abiding motive power in the State machinery, the permanent influence working towards an orderly and steady progress, and maintaining the balance between opinions quite as much as between departments. Recent appointments have had a direct tendency to sap this estimate of the duties and place in the State of the Viceroy's Council. It is beginning to suffer from personal considerations, and has already lost a step in public estimation which it will be difficult for it, as a body, to recover. Its strength was its permanence, a permanence which it derived not from the Viceroy, but from the power which appointed him; and it therefore enjoyed a reputation for independence, which, when added to its sustained reputation for ability and wide experience, won for it its principal claim to public confidence. It was felt and acknowledged that this element of independence was a safeguard against the vagaries, or crochets of individual statesmen, all the more efficient because its operation was unapparent. The public will consequently be quick to resent anything which militates against the popular conception of the council, or which has a tendency to submit it to personal influences, or which marks its independence. The present Government, however, seems to ignore the place filled by the council in the public imagination, and to regard it as a machine created for the convenience of the Viceroy. If the council is to cease to be the Government of India, and is instead to assume the functions of a body of highly-paid confidential clerks to the Governor-General, the sooner it is swept away the better; for, in such a case, the departmental secretaries would perform its diminished duties far more efficiently than any men depending upon those very secretaries for information, and even for ideas. We have been induced to make these remarks by the irregularity of some recent appointments, and by the tendency of some others. No one will deny that Mr. G. H. M. Batten has been of late years singularly fortunate. He is one of those men-of-all-work the Government delights to keep near head-quarters. His transfer from Finance to Agriculture, from Agriculture to Customs, from Customs to Famine, might be understood; but what are his special qualifications for the office of a legislator for such an empire as India? His name is not associated with any great measure or any special experience. His appointment was acquiesced in, but it was none the less a puzzle—perhaps to himself as much as to any one else. Then look at the shifts in the Executive Council during the last three months. Sir Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Browne had pushed each other in and out of the chair of the military member, in a way which the outside world has not scrupled to connect with the palpable weakness of the Viceroy's military action. Sir Neville Chamberlain having been left for a few weeks in undisturbed possession of the office, signs of vigour, and a more compact and organised prosecution of the compaign, became apparent. Just as Sir Edward Johnson, the permanent incumbent, is about to return to India, Sir Neville Chamberlain has been incapacitated by a long threatened failure of health, and immediate advantage is taken of this accident to appoint Major-General Richard Strachey "temporary member" of the Executive Council. Now, the only fault we can find with General Strachey is that the only sign of a soldier about him is his military designation. Why he has been appointed General Johnson's *locum tenens*, there are not five men in Calcutta who can say. It can scarcely be on account of the pay of the office, for General Strachey must vacate his new seat in little more than a fortnight. It cannot be on account of his capacity as a military man, for his whole career opposes such a supposition. It cannot be on account of urgency, for Colonel Burne could act perfectly well for two or three weeks; indeed, his so acting would be far more conducive to the interests of the State and the army than the bringing on of an outsider, with pigeonholed theories upon every conceivable subject. Colonel Burne is certainly more conversant with war and soldiering than a Public Works Secretary, whose official career is chiefly remarkable for the way in which he first opposed canals and then supported such enterprises; who invented a metrical system of weights and measures for India, which fell still-born from the Legislative Council, and who is the author of that fatal makeshift, the narrow-gauge railway system. General Strachey's career is constructive. He is the special Dowb of the day—the man who has always to be provided for. He retired from the post of Public Works Secretary only to reappear as superintendent of irrigation, and subsequently as acting secretary. He again retired, and again re-appeared a few months ago, in connection with railway matters. As soon as the Famine Commission took form, he became its president. Then his brother, Sir John Strachey, had to leave India on account of an affection of the eyes, and no man in India was found so fit to act for him, so acquainted with Indian finance as Richard Strachey. Sir John's return is announced and General Strachey is immediately selected to act as Military Member of the Council. Now, it seems to us, that an officer, who is a distinguished Civil Engineer, a brilliant legislator, a capable financier, an able military administrator, should not be pitchforked from place to place in this manner. If he have claims, let them be satisfied; if he have no claims, why is he to be brought forward on all occasions, in all departments, over the heads of officers of all branches of the service? His appointment to the military membership is a grave error. It lowers the dignity of the Council, it insults the services, it lends substance to the rumours that Sir Neville Chamberlain disagreed with the Viceroy, and that the latter has resolved to brook no opposition in the conduct of the war. Are there only two capable men on the rolls of the Indian services? Or is it to become a popular conviction that the present Cabinet of India, like the last, is to be a Government of incapacity aggravated by Stracheys?

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

WHIST POINTS SINCE CLAY.

To the Editor of the "Westminster Paper."

Sir,—Certain points respecting the play at Whist have risen since Clay wrote his treatise, others have been passed over by him, and others are treated by him in a way that requires some further comment or elucidation. I propose to make some few observations on two or three of such points.

In the first place, with reference to "asking for trumps." Assuming you take Clay's rule—by which, however, a great many modern players refuse to be bound—for your guide, that is to say, you only ask for trumps when you have four trumps, two honours, or five trumps, one honour, with other cards in your own or your partner's hand, making a trump lead desirable, are you justified in considering that you are acting on that rule if you ask for trumps when your partner has an honour out, and you have four trumps and one honour or five trumps without an honour? The point may occur in connexion with many rules or practices on the subject that may by any particular player have been adopted. As far as I am concerned, I think the modification in the rule I have been commenting on should be recognised.

Again, Clay lays it down that if your partner plays a ten, second player, on a low card led and the next round drops a small card, you must not consider that he has asked for trumps, because the ten may be the regular play—from knave, ten, and another. Now this, I think, requires some modification in statement, for why should I be deprived of signalling for trumps in a case where it might be most important for me to do so, when the suit in which I could ask happened to consist of the ten and a small card only? My partner might have the knave, or it might fall during the two rounds; and in either case, my partner would see that I had played an unnecessarily high card. I think, therefore the point should be stated as follows:—Your partner playing second hand, on a low card led a nine, ten, knave or queen and afterwards playing a small card, does not ask for trumps unless you know that the ten knave queen or king is not in his hand. If you know this, then your partner has clearly asked for trumps.

I do not refer to the king and another as so many players consider it proper in this case to put on the king second hand; and there are other objections to asking with such a suit. Here, however, I may perhaps remark, that after the conclusive demonstration given by Mogul in the *Field* some years back, it is surprising that it is still considered right in trumps to play the king second player when the hand has only king and another, and that this is certainly one of points in respect of which the rule of Clay should not only be amended but reversed.

Clay says too that you cannot ask for trumps except in the first round of a suit, otherwise, he remarks, there would be an end to playing false cards, which, he declines to say should never be played. Now, I think this statement is too absolute for trumps may very well be asked for with small cards late in the hand, and whether you should ask or not with higher cards is a question of judgment depending upon your estimate of the partner you are playing with.

Another point not referred to by Clay, but treated in part by Cavendish, is the question which card you should play when you play back your adversaries' lead. In the case of your partner's lead, you return the higher of two cards left, and the lowest of three. Should this rule be followed in playing back your adversaries lead? For the purpose of enabling your partner to count your cards following this rule is useful; but when the card would be a strengthening card for the adversary, to return it would seem to be playing the adversaries game, and I think therefore that no universal rule such as that respecting the return of your partner's lead should be made on the subject, but the point must be left to the player's discretion.

Again, the language used by Clay in laying down the rule respecting the card to return to your partner has led, and still continually leads, to much misapprehension. Clay says return your partner the highest card when you had *originally* three of the suit, and the lowest when you had *originally* four or more of the suit. In consequence of this statement many players, after discarding or trumping, still return their partner the lower of the two cards left in their hands because they had *originally* four cards of the suit. This is clearly wrong, and the rule is more accurately stated by Cavendish. Clay should have said when you have at the time you return your partner's lead two cards of that suit, return the higher; and when at the time in question you have three or more return the lowest.

From observation in play it has occurred to me that with queen and two small cards it is inexpedient when second player to cover, but this point requires more consideration than I have just now time to give to it, and I should be glad if any of the readers of *The Westminster Paper* would go into the question, and state the conclusion they come to.

H. M. P.

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POISONOUS AND NON-POISONOUS PAINTS AND WALL-PAPERS.*

(The Architect.)

UNTIL the autumn of last year, I was unable to form any accurate idea of the frequency of cases of severe illness occasioned by poisonous paints and wall papers. I had, it is true, within my own professional experience, known of several fearful outbreaks of lead poisoning among the workpeople employed in white lead works, and among painters and others working in an atmosphere heavily laden with the saturnine vapours given off in the process of applying such paint or during its drying. I had also been consulted in a great many instances respecting wall papers which were suspected of being coloured with arsenic, in consequence of illnesses of the type recognised as arising from these sources. But, when I was requested by Mr. Jabez Hogg, the wellknown surgeon and microscopist, to furnish some particulars of the more striking cases I have investigated, which are now to be laid before Government, I was astonished to find that during the last eleven years I have traced back no less than 123 cases of illness attributable either to the diffusion of carbonate of lead (common white paint) or to arsenical or antimonial colouring matters in paint or on wall papers.

Others have been working in the same field of observation, and of those who have witnessed the danger of permitting the use of poisonous pigments and wall papers, I may mention the testimony of the following eminent medical men, analytical chemists, and others who have recently protested against the employment of such deleterious substances.

I will first quote Mr. Redgrave, General Inspector of Factories, who gives in his official report "that notwithstanding notable improvements in manufacture, there are still many grave cases of poisoning with lead." Then come letters from Alfred Swain Taylor, M.D., F.R.S.; John Stenhouse, LL.D., F.R.S.; Edward Sieveking, M.D.; H.E. Roscoe, F.R.S.; G. O' Rees, M.D., F.R.S.; William Ord, M.D.; George Johnson, M.D., F.R.S.; Samuel Habershon, M.D.; J. F. Hodges, M.D., F.C.S.; Charles Heisch; F.C.S.; August Dupre, Ph.D., F. R.S.; Langdon Down, M.D.; T.K. Chambers, M.D.; T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S.; and Mr. Jabez Hogg. All these scientific authorities of the highest standing give unimpeachable evidence of the widespread and often unsuspected existence of these poisons, and of the terrible effects they so often produce without the true cause being discovered in the majority of instances.

Dr. Sieveking endorses the importance of addressing a memorial to be brought before Parliament as to the broad question relating to the employment of poisons in the manufacture of articles intended for domestic use, rather than to limit its scope to the wall papers and dress fabrics dyed with arsenical colours. He proceeds:—"I am afraid that various poisons, arsenical, cupreous, saturnine, and antimonical, are employed in trades producing substances used for food and clothing, and if a great effort has to be made, it appears to me better to include all deleterious agents."

With such expressions of the conviction, which nothing but the actual experience of the evil could bring to so many minds, I must be for the present content; merely mentioning that a large number of references to the dangers complained of may be found in Parkes' 'Hygiene,' and Woodman and Tidy's 'Handy Book of Forensic Medicine.'

Perhaps less trouble will be found in procuring an absolute prohibition against the use of arsenical pigments, than we can hope to obtain by parliamentary enactment against other poisonous paints. But this should only render the necessity the more apparent that the widest possible publicity should be given to the direful effects of all domestic poisons, and also to point out how they can be avoided.

Supposing arsenic to be abolished from all dress fabrics, curtains, and paper-hangings, it will only require one more step in advance to banish salts of copper, lead, and antimony, from the matters with which these materials are dyed or coloured.

We have still the Schweinfurth green paint, almost universally applied to the ordinary green Venetian blinds, which dries in the sun, until clouds of arsenical dust are thrown off every time the blinds are sharply pulled up or let down. And we have, worse than all, the poisonous white lead pigments, which have more to answer for in the total category of ailments which afflict civilised humanity, than has ever yet been appreciated.

In previous papers, I have quoted the dismal train of painful symptoms, induced by being subjected to an atmosphere impregnated with the emanations from salts of lead. I have given the reports of the medical officers of some of our largest Government Dock Yards, and I have adduced official testimony as to the deadly nature of the injury to constitution which follows upon a lengthened exposure to this pernicious influence. I will now suggest that for the interior of dwellings, no more white lead shall be used as the basis of oil paint.

The only substitute for white lead until lately offered, has been zinc oxide. Many technical objections have been taken to its use. Among the rest, its want of body, and poverty of covering, have rendered the oxide of zinc white expensive in requiring several more coats to be laid on than are necessary with white lead paint.

The fine brilliant white and unchangeable permanence of this preparation, together with the non-poisonous character it has borne, have conduced to procure for it a good reputation, notwithstanding the expense of its application and other defects. The same difficulty has been found in attempting to work up some of the beautiful chemical combinations of cilicic acid with zinc calcium and magnesium, which have also the pearly whiteness of zinc oxide, and with an even more decided want of opacity when mixed with a sufficiency of oil.

I must here mention a peculiarity in the paint, formed by grinding white lead in oil, which affords the first temptation to its most detrimental use. I allude to the fact, not so well known as it ought to be, that carbonate of lead always contains a certain proportion of lead oxide. This forms a true soap with the oil, combining with the latter, and giving for a considerable period a fictitious body which makes it appear to completely cover a larger surface than it is really competent to effect.

Now, soap is not formed without a partial hydration of the oil, and a small increment of the elements of water thus worked up with the paint, emulsify another portion of the oil in which the lead carbonate is ground. How long it takes to work out of the paint and to evaporate when thinly spread on hard surfaces, has not yet been ascertained, but for a long time after the paint has become apparently dry, this process undoubtedly continues. As affording some indication by which to judge when this drying out has terminated, I may remark that by the time the oleic acid has driven out its equivalent of the carbonic acid from the lead carbonate, and recombined as oleate of lead, there is no longer that density of covering body, and the coating becomes so much thinner and less opaque as to allow whatever was underneath to dimly appear through it. During this giving off of matter which impregnate the surrounding air, we have a right to assume by experience, that an injurious influence is exercised on the health of those affected by it.

Working with a view to produce a substitute which shall be harmless in its preparation, application, and throughout its use, several chemists of repute have pushed forward their experiments with other salts of zinc. It was left, however, to Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of the Silicate Paint Company, Liverpool, to bring out a satisfactory commercial article, which, while it obviates all the objections urged against oxide of zinc paint by the painters and decorators, complies with the sanitary condition of being perfectly free from poisonous effects upon the workmen who prepare it, the painters who apply it, and upon the people who reside where it is used.

I have reason to believe that other persons have thought of pure sulphide of zinc as being probably the best suited to form the dense white basis of our domestic oil paints. But the natural sulphide of zinc (blend) is commonly rather translucent, and varies in colour from a dingy white to a stone-colour, shading off to a reddish-brown, sometimes appearing opaque with yellow, green, or black tinges—not very encouraging to the paint manufacturer. The excellence of the chemically pure white sulphide, however, induced a lengthened series of experiments to be tried to carry out artificially the chemical process of making zinc sulphide of the purest white, and, as I shall explain, with almost unexpected success.

My investigation of zinc sulphide, or rather of the oxysulphide, to render the nomenclature more accurate has been mainly undertaken with sanitary objects in view. I find that its physiological effect upon animal and vegetable tissues is decidedly antiseptic. It has, therefore, a highly preservative action in protecting wood, &c., from decay, and it unites with the fibres with which it comes in contact, forming permanent bodies with them.

The peculiarly small affinity which zinc has for combining with carbonic acid prevents, to a great extent, the formation of carbonates, and also arrests the saponification of the oil long before the reactions I have described as occurring with carbonate of lead can take place. This is an invaluable property in its application to iron and other metals.

In my report upon the effect of lead paint upon the Italian iron-clads, I was able to demonstrate that a sufficient amount of galvanic action takes place between the salts of lead and the iron to prevent such paint affording a good protection against the corrosion of sea water. In the same way, out-door iron work, as we all know, throws off ordinary paints in flakes or scales by the rusting of the iron underneath. This is not the case with the new zinc paint, which withstands chlorides of all kinds, including sea water. It is not effected with sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, or ammoniacal gases, and may be submitted to a great heat without blistering off the iron, as lead paints invariably do at temperatures more than 300° lower than that to which I subjected the new zinc paint. The preservation of iron can thus be better secured than by any other material with which I am acquainted, particularly as oxygen does not penetrate a proper coating of zinc sulphide, and rust cannot form.

In suggesting that white lead paints should be banished from the category of those permissible for use in the interior of our dwellings, I have thought I should do more to accomplish that most desirable result by describing the new zinc paint, than by harrowing the feelings of my readers in the endeavour to adequately represent the nature of the evils attendant upon the paints now in vogue.

I have only to add that the new paint is at least as economical as lead, is as dense, and covers even a larger surface; and being of a more perfect snow-white than any lead pigment, it will remain for years unchanged in colour. No fear need now be entertained of severe illness from a newly painted house. No need to postpone the evil day when the painters take possession of our domiciles, on the ground that some one of the family is very susceptible for a long time to the bad influence of paint.

No occasion can be made to attach an undue importance to a comparatively new invention. But if a few thousand painters and paint grinders can be saved from the tortures inflicted by the use of white lead, and a few more thousands are prevented from experiencing the lesser nausea and other recognisable consequences of breathing a lead-laden atmosphere, oxysulphide of zinc will not have been introduced as a domestic paint in vain.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Hardwicke said he had become acquainted with this material in the course of a recent visit to Paris, and he would like to say a few words with reference to the subject. When he saw the paint in Paris he thought that if it were introduced into England, it would be likely to produce a very wholesome effect upon public health, and upon the health of the industrial class, who suffered disastrous results from lead poisoning caused by the paints which were ordinarily used in this country. For a long time they had been looking out for some substitute for these deleterious paints, in the use of which so many workmen sustained serious injury to their health. There had been put before the public a variety of paints intended to meet this want, but they had not the success which one at first fancied they deserved. Dr. Bartlett, however, had brought forward the requisite material: a very good chemist, and a shrewd observer, he had found an innocent substitute which might be used with great advantage to public health. The substance in question was one which Dr. Bartlett had fairly shown to be capable of supplying the place of lead, which was so harmful in its effects. He was not aware whether this new material would be less costly in its use than lead paint. He thought it would be. No doubt zinc was less expensive, and it had an immense advantage, at the same time, in replacing lead. Green, white, and other coloured papers undoubtedly contained arsenic, which was noxious in its effects on human beings who breathed the atmosphere in the rooms on the walls of which such papers were placed. He for one was glad that this new material had been introduced, and he hoped that it would come into general use. Some years ago he entertained the idea of getting up a museum or exhibition of appliances of a sanitary character, and he had since been instrumental in opening one which gave great satisfaction to members of the association. But no attempt of the kind had been made this year, because the matter had been taken out of their hands by another society devoting itself to sanitary science, and recently a museum had been opened at Stafford, were a collection had been exhibited of all kinds of sanitary appliances. He had seen this particular material in several places, and, as a witness of its practical application, he could confidently assert that it was a very valuable contribution to industrial sanitary work.

A member asked what would be the relative cost of this new material.

Mr. Collins replied that it would, in reality, be found to be cheaper than the ordinary lead paint; and it would certainly cover 35 per cent. more ground.

Dr. Farr: That is an evident economical advantage.

Major Allen said there was another advantage possessed by this material, to which, he believed, no allusion had been made in the discussion, namely, its durability. He believed that oxysulphide would be much more durable than lead. Unlike lead, it would preserve its colour. He spoke as an artist. In ordinary wall painting, he believed it would be found more durable.

Dr. Farr said there could be no doubt of the great importance of this subject. The diseases from which painters suffer were most painful, and it was very desirable indeed to have some material as a substitute for lead poisoning.

Mr. Collins said, although he had not the pleasure of knowing Dr. Bartlett personally, curiously enough he was in a position (without being aware that this paper was on the programme) to give practical testimony to the value of the material in question from its absolute application. Both as an architect and a sanitarian, he was necessarily looking out for that which he thought would best preserve the health and contribute towards the comfort of home. He had for a very long time been using this material almost habitually. He was now directing its use where he thought it might have great effect, viz., in the wards of a hospital which he was reconstructing and rearranging. He hoped it would show the public what paint was really capable of doing in regard to health. There was no doubt of the fact that the use of white lead was very pernicious indeed, and that we were continually suffering from its effects more or less. The temperature of the gas in the room of a house was continually drying the apparently dry material on the walls, which was thrown off in the form of dust; so that while we were sitting by the fire in the evening, and enjoying ourselves, we were positively engendering future disease. This fact had been pointed out by Dr. Hardwicke and Dr. Bartlett, who showed that lead contained certain arsenical compounds, and that arsenic was in the dust which flew off, thereby causing specified forms of disease. His own opinion of the value of this new paint had been confirmed, he was happy to find, by our French neighbours, who had awarded at the Paris Exposition a silver medal to the inventor. That spoke well for sanitary perception abroad. There was another aspect to which he would like to call attention. He thought it might be recommended to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The condition of some stables was lamentable, and the town of Cheltenham he did not suppose was an exception. The walls were covered with a black streakiness named sulphuretted hydrogen. He had used this paint on common brickwork instead of having tiles, which were expensive to begin with, and there must besides be many joints in tiles. He had used enamel paint on common brickwork. It was a paint which had a fine lustrous appearance, and not that of ordinary lead paint, which goes off in a short time. A house which he had built and decorated was painted with enamel paint, and the material had lasted now for six months. Some paint cost 7*s*. 6*d*. a yard, whereas this cost about 7*d*. It had a very nice, clean appearance. It also had the additional advantage that you could wash it very easily, and consequently it lasted much longer. Another proof of its value was that the workmen found in it an obstacle to the use of the ordinary paint; for they said, "It is taking the bread-and-butter out of our mouths, because it lasts too long." Instead of three years, it endured for six. The workmen placed their backs against the wall, and declare they will not use this material at all. Whenever they do, they use it on a ground of common lead, and they give the finishing touch just to deceive the architect, if there be one, by leading him to suppose that the whole surface is fairly covered. Workmen adopted every subterfuge they could possibly think of in order to prevent the due adaptation of this valuable material. He was sorry to say that, but he knew it to be the fact from practical experience. If this oxysulphide received a fair and proper trial, he was sure it would be worthy of the attention of Cheltenham, of the metropolis, and of the public at large. In making this statement on the merits of this discovery, he had nothing to serve. He spoke disinterestedly as one desirous of promoting sanitary science, and as an architect who wished to see a useful and harmless material introduced. It would be unnecessary for him to dwell upon its merits further. He might add, however, with reference to the cost, that he did not find it more expensive than other paints in its application because the workmen did not choose to put their shoulder to the wheel. There was a great saving of labour and of material, and these were two qualities which recommended themselves to the tradesmen who employed this oxysulphide. One more fact he would mention before concluding. The peculiar nauseous and disagreeable feeling which most people were subject to when painting their houses, was totally obviated by the use of this material which had no unpleasantness about it. Except a certain amount of dirt which was inseparable from building operations, you would not be able to tell what was going on.

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[*] A Paper read at the Social Science Congress, at Cheltenham, by H. C. Bartlett, Ph. D., F.C.S.

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